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VOL. XVIII NO. 80.- BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHIJI NEARING HIS OBJECTIVE.

ANDHRADESA PREPARES FOR NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Youths Pledge Not To Return Home Till Freedom Is Won.

WARNING TO NATIONAL PILGRIMS.

Mahatmaji and his Satyagrahis left Surat on Wednesday morning for Dindoli.

Gandhiji's Secretary Sjt. Mahadev Desai once again warns pilgrims going to Dandi from flocking at that place, owing to want of proper accommodation.

Addressing the villagers Mahatmaji congratulated them on making up their quarrels without recourse to Law Courts.

In Andhradesa Sjt. Sambamurthi has reached Rajmundry with an ever increasing force of Volunteers.

The Raja of Kalakankar's brother has marched to Rae Bareli with a large number of Satyagrahis.

In Bengal Dr. Banerji with a band of Satyagrahis is heading for Contai where they intend to break the Salt Laws.

The Maharashtra Satyagrahis from Poona are nearing Vile Parle where a huge camp is being started under Seth Jamanlal Bajaj...

In Bombay City the Volunteers list keeps on swelling. The Congress Mess which is recently started looks after the boarding and lodging of the Volunteers.

SEPOY TURNS SATYAGRAHI.

SURAT, April 2.

Mahatma Gandhi and party left this morning for Dindoli amidst enthusiastic scenes. He was given a hearty send off by thousands of people who had lined the route when the party passed through the city.

Free Press of India is authorised to state that there is no truth in the Press report that the Mill Agents of Ahmedabad are going to assure Gandhiji that each will send at least one member of their family to join the Satyagraha and that they are prepared to assist the Labour Union in their efforts to recruit volunteers from Mills by giving wages to all those employees who join Satyagraha. Prominent Mill Owners informed the Free Press that the report was purely a newspaper canard and that they had never thought of any such proposal.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI AT DINDOLI.

More Patels Resign.

CAMP, DINDOLI, April 2.

Mahatma Gandhi was rather late in addressing his usual afternoon meeting here as he was busy with Mr. Peterson, a correspondent of the London Times, who had come to this place for an interview with Gandhiji.

There were two factions in this village and on arrival of Mahatmaji they composed their differences privately and welcomed him.

Gandhiji complimented them on the amicable settlement without the aid of law courts and asked everybody to boycott law courts and settle their differences and disputes by arbitration. He asked all communities to be united and compose their differences as this was a religious fight.

He thanked the Police Patel of the place, who was also the President of the Taluka Board, who had resigned both his posts and said that he was not enamoured of Local Bodies as he believed they could not do anything. He asked them all to be join Satyagraha movement..

The Police Patels of eight villages have resigned.—Free Press.

Hundreds Of Citizens See Off Satyagraha Army.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Apr. 2.

Surat was the scene of pilgrimage this morning when Mahatmaji started early at 6 with his followers. All the roads of the city through which he and his army was to pass were thickly crowded hours before and hundreds followed Mahatmaji upto Dindoli. The city was beautifully decorated in night and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Working Committee of the volunteers of this district was held yesterday night and it is understood they discussed commencing civil disobedience and formed batches of 100 each. It is believed that there will be marching programme at certain places in the district. Many volunteers are kept in reserve. Bhimraj, Matvadi, Damdi and Karadi are considered proper places for preparing salt. Volunteers who came in great numbers yesterday started this morning for Bardoli including Mr. Mahadev Desai.

PILGRIMS TO DANDI.

Warning By Mr. Mahadev Desai.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Apr. 2.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai in a special interview to the "Chronicle" representative said, "Crowds of friends running up to even distant places in the interior to watch the progress of Mahatmaji's march compel me to repeat my warning to intending 'pilgrims' to Dandi. Several people were making detailed inquiries as about Dandi. It is 10 miles west of Navsari where there is no regular motor service. There are only a dozen houses belonging to the middle-class cultivators and about 100 cottages of "Kolis" fishermen. It would be impossible for them to extend to these visitors hospitality either of board or lodging. There is only one well with poor water supply. Friends thank-

(Continued on page 12.)

NO HOME TILL FREEDOM WON.

Andhra Youths Enlist As Volunteers.

PARENTS' FUTILE EFFORTS TO LURE THEM BACK.

RAJAHMUNDRY, Apr. 1.

Mr. Sambamurti accompanied by other workers motored to Dosakayalapelli, to address a meeting there. After it was over the Volunteers under Mr. Sambamurti marched from Kateru to Rajahmundry this evening. It consisted of Volunteers of East Godavari and other Telugu Districts. They are mostly picked men, most of them being leading Nationalist workers. The party increased to 60 when it reached Katern. It is gratifying to see in the ranks a Lakeer Ryot, Nirukonda Venkata Ratnam of Vangalapudi and his only son Rammohun aged 21, and also another boy of 18, son of an Adinarayana, a Lakeer merchant and Secretary of Rajahmundry Town Congress Committee.

Two youths both brothers, came out to join the ranks of these Volunteers and ran to reach the party, followed by their parents, who wanted to bring them back. But the brothers pledged not to return home till freedom is won. Their parents, had to return home disappointed. One of them was, however stopped b some women on the way, but he after accepting from them a glass of cold water, pacified them and joined the marching party.

The villages which the party passed through last night hoisted national flags and welcomed the party with music and drum beats.

At Sitanagar, Irgantivaripeta and Rajampeta, Mr. Sambamurthi addressed mass meetings.

ANDHRA JATHA BEGINS MARCH.

Enthusiastic Scenes At Start.

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 1.

On the New Year's Day of the Andhras which fell yesterday, the first jatha of Satyagrahis started from the Satyagraha Ashram at Sitanagram, 14 miles from Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavery river. Practically half the jatha consisted of the Ashramites and people of the surrounding villages. Thousands of enthusiastic people had gathered round the Ashram to see the jatha marching out.

TRIBUTE TO SAMBAMURTHY.

Prior to starting, Desabakta Konda Venkatappayya unveiled Sjt. Sambamurthy's portrait paying a high tribute to his sacrifice and patriotism.

THE MARCH.

Punctually at 5 p.m. the 53 Satyagrahis started amidst enthusiastic "jais" and "cheering", when Sjt. Venkatappayya spoke a few words of advice and exxhortnation to the volunteers to march on to the order of their district leader Mr. Sambamurthy and get Swaraj for India. The jatha reached Rajampet at 7-30 in the night where it rested. The jatha again left this morning at 5 and walked on the Godavery river embankment and through the villages. The volunteers proceeded on their march after their breakfast and reached Rajahmundry this evening.

AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

Mr. Sambamurthy with his 63 volunteers marched from Kateru and reached Rajahmundry Municipal toll gates at 5 o'clock on April 2. The mareh was witnessed by the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Collector. The whole length of the bazar for miles was all a sea of men and women.

Nearly ten thousand people mustered at the public meeting in the evening. Dr. Subramanyam speaking appealed for men and money. He asked them to join the Satyagraha campaign in their thousands.

Some volunteers were enlisted at the meeting itself and about Rs. 250 was collected. Several women gave away their jewels.

WANTS TEN THOUSAND.

Mr. B. Sambamurthy in addressing the meeting said he expected ten thousand volunteers at least to join the campaign immediately. If he were able to get that, then, Godavery might alone earn glory by establishing Purna Swaraj and peace for all India. He asked them not to be afraid of prosecutions and handcuffs and jails but to face them calmly. Mr. Sambamurthy would not believe promises of people coming in future but wanted them to enroll themselves immediately.

The Party left Rajahamundry this morning.—Free Press.

RAJA'S BROTHER JOINS SATYAGRAHIS.

He Marches To Rai Bareilly.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED.

RAE BAREILLY, April 2.

Kumar Suresh Singh, younger brother of Raja of Kalakankar arrived here last evening with his batch from Kalakankar marching on foot. The people of Rae Bareilly accorded him a warm reception.

A meeting was held in the evening presided over by Mr. Sitala Sahai. Pandit Kata Prasad Misra on behalf of the district spoke a few words formally receiving the Jatha and appreciated much the sense of patriotism moved by which they came forward at the call of the country.

In reply the Jatha said they had done nothing wonderful in joining the Sayagraha army, since it was the duty of every Indian to do his best for establishing Purna Swaraj.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED.

Sjt. Lal Bahadur Singh, Secretary, Tahsil Congress Committee and member of the District Satyagraha Committee was arrested yesterday. The case against him is that he held a meeting of the Congress in the school building belonging to the District Board, Rae Bareilly. It is understood that a few more Congress men will be arrested.—Free Press.

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

Sjt. Chittoopande, a prominent worker of Ballia District was arrested last evening under section 108. —Free Press.

THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS IN RAI BAREILLY.

BENARES, April 2.

Professor Kanhaiyalal of Kashi Vidyapith, Member of the Economic Enquiry Committee constituted by the Provincial Congress Executive has returned finishing his enquiry. He states the tassils of Saloon and Dalmouh in Rae Bareilly District have so far enlisted 600 volunteers and a thousand more are expected to offer themselves.—Free Press.

MRS. KAMALADEVI.

Resigns Secretaryship Of Women's Conference.

BOMBAY, April, 2.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has resigned her Secretaryship of the All India Women's Conference.—Free Press.

RATNAGIRI DIST. ACTIVE.

Getting Ready For The Satyagraha.

MR. KETKAR ON MARCH.

(From A Correspondent.)

MAHAD, April 1.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is at present touring the different parts of Ratnagiri District for preparation of Civil Disobedience Campaign. This tour is arranged by the Maharashtra Satyagraha Mandal (War Council). Mr. Ketkar along with Mrs. Anandibai Joglekar a prominent worker of the Poona Ladies Spinning Association visited Ratnagiri on March 28.

Mr. Ketkar and Mrs. Joglekar delivered inspiring speeches in the evening on the civil disobedience movement, under the presidentship of Mr. S. P. Patwardhan. In the afternoon a meeting of workers in the district was held and plans of Civil Disobedience were discussed. These will be placed before the "War Council" for sanction. Satyagraha fund was collected at the meeting. Next day Mrs. Anandibai delivered a special lecture for women.

On the 27th Mr. Ketkar visited Sangameshwar and delivered a lecture there. The merchants of Sangameshwar expressed their readiness to help the movement. On the 28 Mr. Ketkar and Anandibai delivered lectures at Makhjan. Hindus and Muslims in large numbers attended the meeting. Satyagraha Fund was collected and a garland was offered to Mr. Ketkar which was sold in auction to help the Satyagraha Fund.

Teachers of the Paisa Fund National School of Sangameshwar sold Khaddar worth Rs. 75 in the afternoon in the bazaar.

Mr. Ketkar visited Chiplun and Guhagar on the 29th, Khed on the 30th, Dapoli on the 31st and Mahad on the 1st of April.

If the "War Council" of Maharashtra decides to concentrate in Ratnagiri district, workers in the district are ready and enthusiastic to commence Salt Satyagraha on the 6th on a large scale.

MAHARASHTRA SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

Camps At Ville Parle.

BOMBAY, April 2.

The Publicity Officer of the Maharashtra Satyagraha Campaign has issued the following to the press.

The Ville Parle centre will encamp on the 4th instant at the Satyagraha Camp, on the Ghodbunder Road. and at about 10 a. m. walk from the station in the direction of Andheri to the old Aluminium Factory. The telegraphic address of the camp will be "Satyagraha" and the telephone No. is 33060.

Messrs Masharuwalla, Swami Anand and Gokulbhai Bhatt will be in charge of the Camp from the 3rd insant. Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj will encamp from the 4th instant.

The batches from Chinchwad and Poona have already started on foot. Other parties will probably take train to reach Ville Parle in due time.

Messrs. G. V. Ketkar, Athalye and Dastane are touring for propaganda work in Colaba, Thana and East Khandesh disrticts respectively. Messrs Doo and Gharpure have proceeded to Nasik and Mr. Doo will thence proceed to Dhulia and Amalner. Mr. Gangadherrao Deshpande will visit Vengurla and Shiroda on 4th and 5th instant.

A meeting of the Maharashtra Satyagraha Committee will meet at Ville Parle on the 5th instant to consider the proposals for starting Satyagraha in Ratnagiri, Colaba and Thana. The report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the feasibility of Satyagraha in respect of forest grievances will also be considered. —Free Press.

BIG FIRE AT COLABA.

Causes Rs. 70,000 Loss.

MILL STORES BURNT

A big godown belonging to Messrs. Kalamsi Damji and Company containing mill stores was gutted on Wednesday night, causing loss to the extent of about Rs. 60,000 born by fire and water.

The godown is in Pasta Lane, Colaba, and was full of all kinds of stores used in gins and mills. In the evening about 7 o'clock smoke was seen coming from the warehouse and information was at once transmitted to the fire brigade, who promptly responded by sending seven streamers from different fire stations.

It was a hard task to bring the fire under control and for two hours the wre fighters battled with the conflagration. The material in the godown was very inflammable and there were about a thousand cases in the warehouse.

The cause of the fire is not known and the total damage to the building and the material in the godown is put down at about Rs. 70,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

BENARES PAYS HOMAGE TO MARTYRS OF FREEDOM

Contraband Salt At Public Meeting.

(CENSORED).

BENARES, March 31.

The Political Sufferers' Day was celebrated here by huge procession parading the main thoroughfares in the afternoon and a public meeting in the Town Hall grounds under the presidentship of Krishnachandra Sharma. Speeches extolling the services of the sufferers in freedom's cause were made by several speakers including Swami Sampurnananda, Sri Prakasa and others. Collections were made for the families of the sufferers. An announcement was also made in the public meeting that arrangements were complete for the civil disobedience campaign regarding Salt Tax. Sjt. Baijnath Singh exhibited some locally manufactured contraband salt.—Free Press.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN KERALA.

CALICUT, April 2.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has started propaganda for Civil Disobedience in Kerala. Batches of volunteers have been deputed for enrolment of volunteers and collection of funds.

The proposal to have one Civil Disobedience centre for the South including the two provinces of Kerala and Tamilnadu has not found favour with the Kerala leaders. A centre for operations will be selected in Kerala itself.—Free Press.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS FOR KARNATAK.

DHARWAR, April 2.

Mrs. Umabai Kandapur and Dr. Hardikar addressing a meeting here of women said Mahatmaji's march was an unprecendented one in the world's history. Mrs. Umabai recounted her experiences in Gandhiji's camp where she had been and returned here only recently.

In another public meeting Dr. Hardikar appealed for funds and volunteers. Seven volunteers were enrolled and several from the audience gave away their ornaments and Rs. 50 were collected. —Free Press.

100 JAPANESE DROWNED.

Ghastly Ferry Boat Tragedy.

OVERCROWDED WITH 300 PASSENGERS.

LONDON, April 2.

Tokio.—A ferry boat overcrowded with threehundred passengers capsized between Wakamatsu and Tobata. Over a hundred passengers are reported to have been drowned.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF FIVE-POWER AGREEMENT.

"Daily Herald" Is Optimistic.

LONDON, April 2.

It is understood that as a result of the Henderson-Briand conversatins, a formula, which is founded on annexe F of the Locarno Treaty defining the responsibilities of the members of the League of Nations in the event of war, was sent to Paris last night for the consideration of the French Government.

The "Daily Herald" says that Italy is now prepared to abandon her claim for "parity" and that prospects of Five Power Pact have improved considerably.—Reuter.

A RAOSAHEB TO BE PROSECUTED.

HUBLI, April 2.

Sanction for the prosecution of Rao Saheb Shiddappa Manur by the Hubli Court for alleged giving of false evidence forgery and falsification of Accounts case, was confirmed by the Dharwar District Court. Complaint has already been lodged in the Resident Magistrate's Court. The accused is on bail.—Free Press.

MAULVI RESIGNS FROM COUNCIL.

Response To Call Of Congress.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

In response to the Civil Disobedience Campaign, Maulvi Samsuddin Ahmed has resigned his membership of the Bengal Council. Moulvi Samsuddin is a prominent member of the Congress and the Muslim League.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, April 2.

Previous closing rate ...	16.47
To-day's opening rate ...	16.40
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate ...	16.32
Difference	—.15

Broach expectations ... Rs. 269

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 2

Previous closing rate	8.38
To-day's opening rate	8.44
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing rate	8.38
Difference	nil.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 2.

Silver ready	19	6	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver forward	19	3	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 2.

1st settlement	44	6	0
2nd settlement	44	2	0

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION IN MILL SHARES.

Steady Undertone.

Bombay, April 2.

There was some liquidation in Mill shares to-day as operators are unloading with a view to replace at lower prices. The offering were well absorbed and the market displayed very steady undertone. There was good demand for New Great and Century shares. Pabany Mill shares ruled very steady. Fazal and Bombay Dyeing were meeting liquidation sales. There was some liquidation in Tata Hydro shares. The selling was influenced on reports of statistical situation of large stocks of Indian Mill cloth and poor demand. However steady improvement in the values of raw cotton is expected to save the mills from big losses on high-prices stocks. Of course the market will depend more on political developments in this country however, we see the situation is quite healthy and prices of mill shares are expected to work higher. There is nothing in the situation to cause any important decline other than technical readjustment of over bought conditions. The stocks of foreign cotton goods are not heavy and expected arrivals are much smaller. Thus taking the situation as a whole we prefer purchases on sharp breaks.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 803/ and after declining to Rs. 704/ advanced to Rs. 805/ and closed at Rs. 802/ Fazal opened at Rs. 552/ and after declining to Rs. 543/ recovered to Rs. 550/ Pearls opened at Rs. 282/ and after declining to Rs. 272/ recovered to Rs. 285/. Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1212/ and closed at Rs. 1207/. Tata Steel Def. and Ordinary shares ruled firm with good enquiry from Bull operators. Defds opened at Rs. 305/ and after advancing to Rs. 312/ closed at Rs. 308/.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 2.

Bombay Dyeing 803, 794, 97, 96, 805, 2, 3, 2.
Century 302, 300, 298, 307, 5, 11, 10.
Colaba 133.
Crescent 102, 1. 6, 5, 7.
Fazul 552. 43, 45, 52, 50.
Indore 357, 55, 60.
Madhowji 80.
Nagpur 477, 80.
New Great 207. 6, 16.
Pearl 282, 72, 32, 85.
Simplex 63, 61, 65.
Swadeshi 387, 92.
Burma 687, 86, 90.
Hydro 1212, 6, 7, 3, 10, 7.
Tram 133.
Deff. 305, 10, 7, 12, 8.
Ord. 51-12, 54, 53-14.
Bundi 16.
Indian 260, 62.
Ketni Ord. 173.
Ahcock 266.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 67-8.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 2.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325
Apollo 50, nil 3,10 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250, 25y 125
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 160
Bharat 100 nil 55
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140
Bombay Dyeing (250) 802-1/2
Bombay Industrial (20) 2/8
Bradbury (22) nil, 130.
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Central India, 100 480
Century 160, 310
Fazulbhoy 250, 550
Crescent 240, 107/8
Currimbhoy 95
Dawn 250, 540
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-6
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 166/4
Edward Sassoon 100, 200. nil, 67/8
Elphinstone 100, 7/8
Finlay 100, 108/12
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Gokak 100, 158/12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 90
Hindustan 100, 35; 100, 1600
Indian Bleaching, etc. 125
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 78 1020
Indore Malw 100, 360
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75. xd
Jamshed 250 nil, 18
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1540
Kohinoor 10, 180
Khandesh 1,000 50y. 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 83/8
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1350
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 370
Morarji Gokuldas 1000, nil 500
Mathradas 50. nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil. 50.
Minerva 100. nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 86.4
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 135.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10 208/12
Osmanshah 85 3y 52
Pearl 250, 285
Phoenix 10, 352/8
Premier 10, nil 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 70
Simplex 100 65/10
Sholapur 1000 1590
Sir Shapurjee Bharucha 100 nil. 5/8
Swadeshi 100, 392/8
Tata Mill 25, nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2125
Western India Shipping 1 000. 825.

BANKS

Bank of India 50 90
Baroda 50, 3 xd. 77.
Central 25, 15
Eastern 25 xd 75-8.
Imperial Bank 500 1275
Imperial P. P. 317/8
Union 5, 3-3-3
P and O Bank £10, 10f, 120.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES

Bundi Portland 10-8-0 sht xd. 16
Gwalior Cement 81
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y 146/4
Shivrajpur 20 2y, xd. 11/8
United Cement 100 5y. 52.
Katni Ord. 177/8
Katni Def. 635.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 400 81 780.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 86.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11/8 90.
Gujara 100, 2/4/8, 71.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 67.
Larkhana 100 1f 86.
Mandra Bhon 90 2|15|21 56.
Mymensingh 100 2|11|60 80.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 72.
Sialkot Narcowal 100 2|4|8 88.
Sara Sirajganj 100 2-6-9f 73.
Sind Light 100, 5-7 55.
Tapti Valley xd 672-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100 7 8y 120.
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd 135.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20, 652/8 a
Bombay Tram Ord. 133/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1207/8
Tata Power 1050, nil 551/4 551/4
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES

Free 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 120 plus 20
Indian Cotton 125 13-12 212-8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 250.
New Berar 500 75y 780.
New Mofussil 400 495.
New Prince of Wales 500 700 400 xd
Volkart 0 f 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bi I G Insurance 10, nil, 3-12.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 1700.
General Insurance Ord 8/8
New India Assurance 10 18/4
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5-12.
Oriental Government Securit Life 100, 1835
Industrial & Prudential 6 8/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6, 266/4
Attock Oil 1 nil 25
Belapur Co 50. nil 6.
B. Safe 605
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 190
Burma Uganda 12 nil. 20.
Burma F. Corporation 690
Burma Corp. 10, Fs. 9-8.
Jessop Engineering 50 180
Kemp 200 15 195
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8/1
Tata Construction xd. 34
Tata Ord. 53/12
Tata Iron Def. 308/12
Bombay Telephone 50. 56.12
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55. 94
Bombay Steam T a e 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T 7 (b 80.
Tata Hydro Ord. 1050
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 103-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F T 60 PREF
Tata 1st Pref. 131/4
Tata 2nd Pref. 67
Andhra Pref. 975
Tata Power Pref. 1110
Tata Hydro Pref. 1050

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 1.

Charatered Bank of I A & C £19-1/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £118.
National Bank £46-1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent, £91-1/8.
Conversion Loan £78-1/2.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent. £101-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £49-1/2.
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 per cent.
Sterling Loan £55.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent
Sterling Loan £64.
Consols £56-1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent. £103.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94-1/2.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 2.

In responding to a further rise of 24 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 272-8 for Broach A-M delivery. Owing to large traders our market shares reluctance to follow the rise. However trading in Broach J-A delivery is becoming active. The market remain quiet and fluctuated within a narrow range, but later on developed into weakness on easier advices from Liverpool. There was some liquidation and the feeling in favour of a reaction is increasing. However it seems that our market will not follow if any reaction occours in American cotton. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 270-12.
Broach J-A 285-4.
Oomra May 233.
Oomra July 247.
Bengal May 203.
Bengal July 210-8.
Broach A-M Highest 272-8.
Broach A-M Lowest 270-12.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 2.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M.	2800	10,200

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

OSAKA, April 2.

April	171.10	plus 2.40
July	176.30	plus 1.50
Oct.	177.90	plus 1.50

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 2.

Bengal 208 May.
Bengal 215 July
Broach 272 A.M.
Broach 288 J.A.
Oomra 240 May
Oomra 248 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal 219, 214, 209, 203.
Sind 224, 219, 214, 208.
Punjab 217, 212, 207, 201.
Rajputana 219, 214, 309, 203.
Broach 278, 275, 272, 263.
Oomra No. 3, 248, 244, 240, 236.
C. No. 1. 263, 259, 253, 252.
C. P. No. 2 255, 251, 247, 243.
Mathia 233, 228, 223.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Lavji Meghji Dhamangaon 242 1|4.
100 Lavji Meghji Shegaon 243 1|4.
100 Volkart Brothers Shegaon 245 1|2.
200 Japan T and Co Gujrat 230
100 A Damodar Neemuch 247.
100 A Damodar Akola 241.
200 A. Damodar Akola 239 1|2.
100 A Damodar Karanja 240.
100 P. R. Vakharia Dharwa 238 1|2.
100 P. R. Vakharia Malkapur 238 1|2.
100 Tata Mill Sangli 282.
100 Tata Mill Adoni 245.
100 Swan Mill Bagalkot 260.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 2.

Bengal	212/220.
Mathia	229/236
Khandesh	234/240
Akola/Khamgaon	237/244
Nagpur/Wardha	254/262
Barsi/Kurduwadi	234/240
Jalna/Aurangabad	237/242
Nagar/Vambori	232/238½
Purna/Parbani	239/248
Khandwa/Sanavad	239/245
Indore/Ujjain	240/262
Miraj/Sangli	265/290
Coompta	260/285
Tirupur/Cambodia	332/342

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	758	274,054
Central India	2,210	343,279
Barsi and Nagar	927	216,542
Hyderabad-Gaorani	430	69,177
Berar	1,766	585,537
Central Provinces	1,435	317,888
Total Omras	7,526	1.803,475
Dholera	1,383	111,199
N.-W. Provinces	...	136,118
Rajputana	414	39,808
Sind-Punjab	100	143,262
Broach	2,640	243,382
Coompta & Dharwar	...	44,726
Westerns-Northerns	54	15,573
Cocoanada	...	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,265
Persian	...	473
American	...	9,931
Egyptian and African	1,044	40,305
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	628
Total	13,161	2,596,043

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 27th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,139	549,390
Japan & China	17,025	986,726
Coast Ports	...	11,512
Up-country by Rail	...	61,106
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	24,878
Total	20,164	1,633,612

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 2.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 to 15th April
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 15th May
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos May Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 days' 13[illegible]

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 9/16 1st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 3/16 2nd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 1st. inst.
London/Paris 124.30 1st inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.13 1st inst.
London/Italy 92.85 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 31st ulto. £4-4-10 1/2 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 31st ulto. 19 7/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 31st ulto. 19 3/8 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 42 3/8 31st ulto. 42 7/8 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 11/32 p.c. 31st ulto. 2 3/8 p.c. 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/8 p.c. 31st ulto. 2 1/2 p.c. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, April 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb. Cargoes
38/ April.
Sellers, (62-1/2 lb.)
Barletta Russo, per 63½ lb. Cargoes.
37/ April.
Sellers, (62 lb.)
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels
38/9 Near at Hand.
Paid.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels
40/ May/June
Paid.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON.

London, April 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.

Apl/May per cwt	10/ Value.
July/Sept. per cwt	10/3 Nominal.
Oct./Dec. per cwt	10/4-1/2 Nominal.

C. & F. Bombay.

Apl./May per cwt	10/1 Value.

C. & F. Karachi.

Apl./May per cwt	10/1 Value.

LONDON PRODUCE.

Bombay, April 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull). ton. £6-10-0 Apl/May. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. £15-12-6 Apl./May. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent), ton. £15-12-6 Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 1-4-30, 1929-30 7904000; 1928-29 8759000.
Receipts Yesterday 1-4-30, 1929-30 8000; 1928-29 15000.
Exports to date 1-4-30, 1929-30 5907000; 1928-29 6852000.
Stock at Ports 28-3-30, 1929-30 1868000; 1928-29 1776000.
Stock Interior Towns 28-3-30, 1929-30 1166000; 1928-29 753000.
Stock Liverpool 28-3-30, 1929-30 973000; 1928-29 1089000.
Visible Supply 28-3-30, 1929-30 4626000; 1928-29 4511000.
Quantity in Sight 28-3-30, 1929-30 13625000. 1928-29 14156000.
Quantity out of Sight 28-3-30, 1929-30 10753000; 1928-29 11902-000.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

FURTHER RISE OF 24 TO 35 POINTS AT NEW YORK.

Market Preparing For A Reaction

Bombay, April 2.

As anictipated a further rise of 24 to 35 points was established in New York futures yesterday. This improvement was due to trade buying and short covering. The market displayed strong undertone and it has always been proved that strong markets are liable to a natural reaction. As far as we see at this level the market will reach a little for about two days before recording a further rise in values. Of course we see nothing in the situation and advise purchases on all weak markets.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 16.28. This level proved to be the lowest for the day and during the first hour prices advanced 8 to 12 points. Later on prices improved further on continued demand and at 2-28 p.m. the higher price for July option 16.62 was reached. A small relapse of 4 points was recorded before the close when May delivery showed a rise of 24 points and October position rose 35 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 20 points to 16.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled strong and advanced 33 to 41 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 33 points to 16.24c.

U. S. Port receipts were 8,000 Bales and exports amounted to 19,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Later on prices improved further a better New York cables and closed at a rise of 9 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 16 points to 8.73d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures market closed at a rise of 9 points with May 9.25 and July 9.25. Egyptian Cotton futures advanced 5 to 11 points

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 16.62 (2-28 p.m.) lowest 16.28 (10-00 a.m.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

"Market affected by manipulation New York. Cannot recommend purchases at present level uless acreage reduced beyond present expectation."

Homelryk:—"Spinners calling very freely."

Liverpool:—"Market exhibits very little selling power. Fadm Board shows disposition to hold firmly. Prevailing opinion is that market will continue to advance."

Reuter:—"Market was active and strong on trade buying and also by covering by shorts and spot houses buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 1.

May	16.47	+.24
July	16.56	+.30
October	16.10	+.35
December	16.18	+.30
January	16.25	+.30
Middling Spot	16.65	+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 1.

May	16.23	+.38
July	16.35	+.41
Middling Spot	16.24	+.33

NEW YORK.

New York, April 1.

New York, 10-55 a.m. As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	16.31
July	16.35
October	15.67

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

May	16.30
July	16.37
October	15.86

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports 8,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1.

	Opening.	Closing.	
April		8.36	+.11
May	8.37	8.33	+.09
June		8.39	+.09
July	8.39	8.41	+.09
August		8.40	+.09
September		8.39	+.07
October	8.38	8.39	+.06
November		8.40	+.05
December	8.42	8.41	+.04
January	8.42	8.44	+.05
February		8.46	+.03
March	8.49	8.51	+.06
April		8.53	—
Middling Spot		8.73	+.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, April 1.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales of Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 300 bales.

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Branches: Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Simla

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A trial is earnestly Solicited.

PLEASE

WILL AMERICAN COTTON SELL AT 20 CENTS?

American Bankers Expectation.

Bombay, April 2.

It is learnt on reliable authority that Amerilan Bankers are expecting to see a prise-level of 20 cents for the coming cotton crop. Confidence is regained and with usual crop-scares during the growing period of the cotton crop wild bull market will be witnessed.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.90	+.10
Scinde, Fine	5.15	+.10
Scinde, Superfine	5.40	+.10
Bengal, Good	4.65	+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	4.90	+.10
Bengal, Fine	5.15	+.10
Oomra, Good	5.20	+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	5.50	+.10
Oomra, Fine	5.80	+.10
Broach, Fully Good	6.20	+.10
Broach, Fine	6.45	+.10
Broach, Superfine	6.70	+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 1.

May	13.60	+.05
Jury	13.58	+.11
November.	13.48	—.20
December	13.50	—.17
January	13.59	+.13
March	13.77	+.19
Sakells F. G. F. Spot	14.20	—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 1.

Silver: China a small buyer. Sellers hold off. Market is steady:—

Spot	19-7/16
Forward	19-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, April 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 2-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 2-3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 4-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 1.

TT London on Berlin	20.37-3/4
TT London on Amsterdam	12.12
TT London on Brussels	34.87
TT London on Madrid	38.99
TT London on Milan	92.82
TT London on Berne	25.13
TT London on Paris	124.29
TT London on Prague	184.26

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 1.

Demand Bills 486 25

SHARP DECLINE IN SUGAR.

—:o:—

Dissobution Of Cuban Agency.

PURCHASES ADVISABLE.

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received th following cable from Liverpool:—

"Sugar decline caused by rum ours dissolution of Cuban Single selling Agency. We advise buying on declines"

UNFAVOURABLE WHETHER FOR WHEAT.

—:o:—

Decrease In Corn Stocks.

Liverpool, April 1.

Messrs. Khimjee Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Livepool:—

"Wheat rain South-West insufficient Corn expected good decrease Stocks soon."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 1.

May close at s.7/8 1/2d. up 3/8d.
July close at s.7/9 3/8d. up 3/8d.
Oct. close at s.7/11 1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

—:o:—

May per bushel dol. 1.11-1/4 up 1-3/4.
July per bushel dol. 1.10 up 2-3/4.
Oct. per bushel dol. 1.12-1/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

June 20.05.
July 20.20.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China small buyer. Sellers holding off.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 2.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 6 1/4 p.c.
One month 5 p.c.
Three months 4 3/4 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market—Very Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 p.c.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 2

Wheat May 6-4-0.
Wheat September 6-8-0.
Linseed May 11-12-6.
Linseed September 12-0-6.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
April	Ranchi ..	VESSELS	16,350
12	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Ratnak ..		16,602
25	Narkunda x ..	NOW SAIL	16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,172
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Raznak ..		10,85
July	Canpora* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Nalder. x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
Aug	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
	Rajputana* ..	TRANSHIP	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
4	Comorin x ..		16,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Ram ura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

● To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£186	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£196	£90
To Marseilles and back	£166	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
24th Apr.	Dumala	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumala	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships, Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Koki Maru ..	21st Mar.	4th Apr.
Tasmania Maru	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	29th Mar.	12th Apr
Heimei Maru ..	3rd Apr.	13th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	8th Apr.	22nd Apr.
Heinan Maru ..	24th Apr.	8th May
Shunko Maru ..	30th Apr.	20th May

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P & O SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

To be Date about			
15 Apr.	England	Maru*	Singapore and Japan.
22 ..	Ajpore*		Straits China & Japan
26 Apr.	Mal..		Colombo and Straits.
9 May.	Canpora		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Malders		Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan	..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua*	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin	..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Nalders	..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£106

Periods of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

1930			
4 Apr.	Varela	..	Basrah via Karachi
5 Apr.	Okakla	..	Karachi via Porbunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
7 Apr.	Vita	..	Karachi via Porbunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
9 Apr	Karoa	..	East and South Africa
9 Apr.	Bankura	..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 590 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Walland Road, Fort Bombay

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Tokushima ..	5976	20 Mar.	6 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Mar.	11 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ..
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ..
*Kurohime Maru	4097	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ..
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11June

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May.	2 June.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	2281	14 Apr.	22 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
Asama Maru ..	22000	1 May.	7 May.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23733
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up .	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23 50,000

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MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Magarlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba Baroda State, Baroda

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation in terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.-

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G. GRAI,
Manager

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

THE Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India (1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars pleas write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

At Last—

A TONIC LAXATIVE

By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *tonic* health salt has been evolved, which is quite free from the enervating effects of the old-fashioned salts.

Phosferine Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness nature intended. Its crisp, clean, stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright, alert mood to enjoy your breakfast. After thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities, just at the required moment, it builds up vitality and tone.

Children
Love its Delicious Flavour

An occasional glass of Phosferine Health Salt will at once dispel summer lassitude and that tired, languid feeling due to errors of diet or incomplete elimination of waste matter.

Phosferine HEALTH SALT

Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the Proprietors of "Phosferine"
From all Chemists and Druggists
PHOSFERINE (ASHTON AND PARSONS) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND
AGENTS: HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2229, CALCUTTA

VEILED BEAUTY

EVERY day growth and decay go on in your body. Your complexion, too, is influenced by this, for the minute particles of dead and decaying tissue tend to remain and clog up the pores of your face. The new complexion, fresh and beautiful, is prevented from being seen clearly. It is shown only through the veil of disfiguring tissue. This accounts, in many instances, for the presence of a so-called "poor" complexion.

Mercolized Wax removes the veil!

Ordinary washing with soap and water is powerless to remove the disfiguring mask of dead and decaying tissue. Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will do this effectually and well. Smear the face lightly each night with Mercolized Wax before retiring. This leaves no mark or stain, and it will do its beneficial work whilst you sleep.

In the morning clean off the Mercolized Wax with a dry towel, and you will be delightfully surprised at the beautiful appearance of the fresh complexion you have unveiled. Mercolized Wax removes all impurities from your complexion, permitting you to retain that clear, fresh bloomlike complexion which is always associated with beauty. Try it to-night, and note the charming difference to-morrow!

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark.)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, Animal Fats, or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair. Contains only the purest ingredients.

JAIL DIARY

By

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.

Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

All orders should be accompanied by full remittance of cost. No V.P. orders will be executed.

Apply Sharp to:—

Manager, "SWARAJYA" Book Dept.,
P. B. No. 89, MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—TYPIST for General work. Apply Post Box 448, Bombay.
A R2292

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTS CLERK with office experience. Apply stating minimum terms to the SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.
A 502

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS for cold weather High Grown Nilgiri Dust Teas with distinctive flavour. Apply The Estates & Agency Co. Ltd., Cochin.
A 494

WANTED—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway service. FARE PAID. Apply ATONCE for Rules enclosing 2 anna stamps—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R2290

WANTED—Influencing SHARE SELLING AGENTS to push on the sale of shares of the CALCUTTA FILM COMPANY, LIMITED. For terms please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, The EASTERN INDIA AGENCY, 25-B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE from New York University desires suitable appointment. Excellent references. Please apply Box No. 2481, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
B R2288

LOAN.

25000 Twenty five thousand (about) Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued. Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th, April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL, Syndicate Limited, Bombay, No. 2.
L 470

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21284.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CERTIFICATE for the Share No. 15028 of the Killick Nixon & Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Shaherbanoo Rustomji have been lost.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates/Scrips in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—Shaherbanoo Rustomji Irani.
Address:—Wadia Chawl, Block No. 10, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

R2293

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The office of Messrs. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 237, Frere Road, has been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Custom House Road, Fort, from 1st April, 1930.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 16th April 1930, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1929;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and to confirm the appointment of new Directors;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 3rd April to Wednesday, 16th April 1930, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 17th April 1930.

501

NOTICE.

Re. THE DHARAMSEY MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS. LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company called on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), will be held in YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, where the Office of the above Company has been removed from the Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1930.

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator.

498

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PIECE-GOODS (TENTS) SHOP AT NO. 211 KAMBEKAR STREET, JAKERIA MASJID.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 424 of 1930 (Bai Mariambai vs. Mahomed Sidick Haji Joosab), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (This day) THURSDAY, the 3rd inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place in one lot as a going concern:

The Stock-in-trade of the piece-goods shop such as Chundri printed cut-pieces, crepe tricolour, mersidised, Parmeta, silk and cotton hair velvet, Tasa cloth, woollen Cashmir, Poplin, Alpaka, coloured Doria, Gauje viole, one lot Zenith caps of variegated colour oil-cloth bags, Rexin money-purses etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET, NEAR CHIRA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (This Day) THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises: —

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Cavel Street, admeasuring about 346 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 1839, New Survey No. part of 200, Cadastral Survey No. 1893 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 3765-3786, Street No. 178-B, and bounded on the North by the property of Mrs. Catharine Francis de Mello, on the South by the property belonging to the Brotherhood of N. S. de Razario, on the East by public passage, and on he West by the property of Javer Jugiwan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UNDRIA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Munshi Shaikh Noor Mahomed Banoomiya and Munshi Shaikh Samsoodin Banoomiya and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th February 1922, Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on Thursday the 10th day of April 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Undria Street and known as Plot No. 9 on the Undria Street of the Board in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.—New No.—Old Survey No.—New Survey Nos. 4065 and 4064 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward Nos. 321—322 and Street Nos. 68—70—72 and 74.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mostgagee at their office, No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
Daily At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

N.B.—The Capitol's trained Orchestra will henceforward play at the Rialto.

The Indian Review

MARCH CONTENTS.

THE ETHICS OF LITERARY BIOGRAPHY. By Sir Denys Bray.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE. By Prof. M. V. Subramanyam, M.A., L.T.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY By Prof. Narendra Krishna Sinha.

RESTRAINT OF MUSSALMAN CHILD MARRIAGE. By Mr. Ahmad Shafi.

THE PROBLEM OF THE INDIAN COMMON SALT. By Prof. K. C. Viraraghavan, M.A.

INDO-MALAYAN RELATIONS. By Mr. A. H. Fonseca.

THE IDEA OF FUNCTION IN EDUCATION. By Dr. G. S. Krisnnayya, M.A., Ph.D.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA By Mr. N. Bhaskaran Pillai, B.A.

HINDU WOMAN'S INHERITANCE RIGHTS. By Mr. P. S. Phadnis, B.A.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

GANDHI'S LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

THE EDUCATION OF RURAL INDIA. By Mr. A. Ramaiya M.A., B.L., F.R.E.S.

SASTRI'S REPORT ON KENYA PROBELM.

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN INDIA. By Mr. M. K. Muniswamy Aiyar, M.A., B.L.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE CONDITION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE. By Mr. S. Ramachandra Aiyer.

Single Copy As. 8.
Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review" : Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12 sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. Natesan & Co. G. T. Madras.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamps The K. C. Works, CALCUTTA

Post Box No. 11435.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW.
Pathe Cinema
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End.)
Phone: 41561
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

COLLEEN MOORE IN **LILAC TIME**

with GARY COOPER.

(A Synchronised Film.)

Thrilling scenes of air-fighting with lighter moments of life in the air-force during the war. Withal, a charming love-story. Colleen in one of her most captivating roles.

Also
"STAGE STRUCK" (Cartoon).
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (Topical)

Matinee at 4 P.M.
on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.
HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Happiest and Most Enjoyable Entertainment that has so far reached the Screen!

RONALD COLMAN

In his ALL-TALKING triumph

BULLDOG DRUMMOND

From the Popular Novel by "Sapper" that stirred the World.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.

THE PICCADILLY REVUE CO.

presents

"CLOWNS AT PLAY"

Booking at Rose & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST MOTHER-STORY EVER SCREENED!

MOTHER MACHREE

WILLIAM FOX SPECIAL PICTURE

WITH
BELLE BENNETT,
NEIL HAMILTON.
VICTOR McLAGLEN.

A SYMBOL OF UNIVERSAL MOTHERHOOD AND A MOVING TRIBUTE TO THE MOTHERS OF MEN!

AN ADDED ATTRACTION
at 6-30 p.m. only.

DELIA VIVIENNE
and
BILLY SHENTON

with

The Piccadilly Girls.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY!

Positively the last two days—

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW!

Mind you—we are NOT going to repeat

"Noah's Ark"
"Noah's Ark"
"Noah's Ark"

The gorgeous monumental picture of the age.
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.
Plan open at the Theatre from 10 A. M.
NO MAN—WOMAN—OR CHILD SHOULD MISS THIS PICTURE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
TWO SHOWS DAILY: 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S. T.)

Wellington Talkies
DHOBI TALAO
THE MOST PERFECT TALKIE HOUSE.

THE CAPITOL CONTINUED SECOND WEEK
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
(Bombay's Best Talkie House)

The Picture that All-Bombay is talking about!

Feeling better than yesterday . . . .
. . . . at work again next week!

". . . . Yes, convalescence is very much shorter this time. . . . Drugs were cut out as soon as possible and I was started on Horlick's. . . . Every day it has built up my strength and I have not turned back once. . . . I am feeling stronger and fitter. . . . What's more, the day I started on Horlick's I finished with listless depression." . . . and that is a very typical comment in India to-day!

Horlick's replaces the body wastage due to work in humid swelter and burning sun, builds up bone and tissue, restores vitality, and prevents that weakening which leads to Fever.

There is nothing to distrust in Horlick's. No drugs to give an "effect" of health at the expense of general condition—only the elements of pure concentrated nutriment—a delicious, cooling creamy drink. Get Horlick's to-day.

Obtainable Everywhere
In sealed glass bottles in four sizes.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Talk with Congress Workers and Executives, Congress House 7-30 a.m.

Public meeting: (1) Parel, K. E. M. Hospital Maidan 6-30 p.m. President, Mr. Abid Ali Jafarbhai.

(2) Panch Khata's Wadi, opposite Khatao Makanji Wadi, Byculla, 9 p.m., President, Mr. S. K. Pupala.

FRIDAY, April 4.

Talk with Youths, Congress House, 7-30 a.m.

Public meetings: (1) in Suburb at 6-30 p.m. place to be announced, (2) Mandvi, 9 p.m. President Seth Virchand Panachand Shah.

SATURDAY, April 5.

Talk with Volunteers, Congress House, 7-30 a.m.

Public meeting for ladies 3 p.m., Vanita Vishram Hall.

Further programme will be announced later on.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

Bombay, April 2.

On Wednesday the 2nd April 1930 tenders for sterling to the amount of £500,000 at 1s 5 27/32d. were received and allotted 50 per cent. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 9th April 1930 on the same conditions as previously announced.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore Shanghai, and Japan per s.s. "Koki Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Friday the 4th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The O S K steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 30th March and is due to arrive in Bombay on 29th April via Hongkong and Saigon.

The O S K steamer "Meigen Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 30th March and is due to arrive in Bombay on 11th April.

The O S K steamer "Heinan Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th March and is due to arrive in Bombay on 24th April via usual ports.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY CITY

Cases 26; deaths 3; Primary Vaccinations 80; Re-vaccinations 244.

M. V. RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIPS AND CHARITY FUND.

The Honorary Secretary of the Fund invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than 31st May 1930 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community studying in Government and recognised colleges, schools or Technical institutions for scholarships for 1930-31. Destitute persons from the community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance. Those already on the List of the Fund must also submit fresh applications. Printed application forms can be had from the Honorary Secretary at Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee, originally called to meet on the 18th March 1930, and since adjourned thrice, will be held at the Corporation Hall, to-morrow at 4 p.m. (B. T.) to consider the remaining items of the Commitee's March Agenda, viz., from item 27th of March.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The following is a report of the health of Bombay during the 13th week of 1930, week ending 29th March 1930.

The total mortality 678 was 48 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 27.1. The mortality for the 13th week of 1929 was 593 and death rate 23.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-1929 was 613 and death rate 25.0.

Out of the total deaths 187 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 187 attacks and 114 deaths as against 193 attacks and 102 deaths in the previous week.

The total number of vaccinations performed in the City during the week was 3190 as against 6,707 in the previous week.

Plague caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported) and 2 deaths during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 460 and compares favourably with that for the 13th week of 1929 when the figure was 430 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1925-1929) viz. 356.

Those "Red" Letters Again.

KARACHI, April 2.

Several merchants dealing in foreign cloth here received "red" letters last night threatening them with death if they do not cease trading in foreign cloth. The C. I. D. are investigating.—A. P.

PERFORMANCE OF "SOUBHADRA."

—:o:—

In Aid Of Girgaum School.

In aid of the Girgaum English School, Bombay, Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya (Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar's Company) will stage "Soubhadra" at the Royal Opera House on Saturday, April 5 at 3 p.m. (S. T.). Tickets can be had of S. Rose and Co., Rampart Row, and on the day of the play at the Theatre. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will preside.

BHULESHWAR FORGES AHEAD.

—:o:—

3757 Congress Members Enrolled

During the last month, the workers of the Committee enrolled 2,084 members. The total number of Congress till the end of march was 3,757. 150 volunteers has registered their names for the coming Satyagraha fight. The Committee has received up to now Rs. 773 for towards the Satyagraha Fund. A procession of Committee workers took part in the National Flag hoisting ceremony performed by the A Ward District Congress Committee. Two public meetings were held during the last month.

More Volunteers Enrolled.

(Through the Publicity Department, Surat District Congress Committee).

SURAT, March 31.

After addressing a meeting at Oomracchi, Mahatmaji and party passed the night in camp. In the morning he started for Erthen where he addressed another meeting in the afternoon. He passed the night at Bhatgam where he addressed another huge meeting. From Bhatgam he went to Sandhier and then to Dehlad where he will rest on Monday. He addressed the usual meetings.

One special feature of the meetings was the great enthusiasm of women who sang songs of victory to the one they worshipped.

The police were so vigorously boycotted that they were refused even a cup of tea. They carried their own beddings and were found lying in the chora.

At one place, a Brahmin cook who was called at the house of a Patel who had not resigned, left the house leaving the rice half cooked because he came to know that the meal was meant for the Fojdar.

The total number of volunteers enrolled at Bardoli is 542.

The total number of volunteers enrolled at Chorasi is 59 including 5 women.

The total Satyagraha fund is Rs. 1533-10-7.

It must be understood that the list of villages the Patels of which have resigned is 107. This figure does not include the resignations that are in our hands and have not been posted.

A large number of resignations which came yesterday will be announced later.

Gandhiji was given Rs. 345-0-0 at Oomrachhi village.

BOMBAY'S SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

370 So Far Enrolled.

The following is a further list of Bombay's Satyagrahis.

351 Sjt. Kakalbhai Goculdas Shah
352 Sjt. T. R. A. Narayana
353 Sjt. Digamber Dattatraya Bakre
354 Sjt. Dwarkanath Waman Nachano
355 Sjt. Fulel Singh Bacha Singh
356 Sjt. Mangesh Rajaram Kabadi
357 Sjt. Waman Ramchandra Dighe.
358 Sjt. Bomanji Rustomji Munshi
359 Sjt. Martu Seshgiri Kamat
360 Sjt. Jagannath Kuverji Varma
361 Sjt. Amritlal Varjiwandas Dalal
362 Sjt. Vinidkumar N. Dixit
363 Sjt. Bhansilal Jagubhai Mehta
364 Sjt. Motiram Hirji Chottani
365 Sjt. Bhurabhai Premchand Shah
366 Sjt. Ratilal Jamnadas
367 Sjt. Bhanji Mulji Thakkar
368 Sjt. Vrajlal Jethabhai Gordia
369 Sjt. Somabhai Chhababhai Patel
370 Sjt. K. Madhava Naik.

NEW PATHE CINEMA.

—:o:—

COLLEEN MOORE IN "LILAC TIME."

Commencing to-day (Wednesday) at the Pathe, this synchronised film "Lilac Time" is assured of a good reception. Colleen Moore is, if possible, more charming than ever, and is ably supported by Gary Cooper. "Lilac Time" offers some of the most thrilling spectacles of fighting in the air that have ever been screened, and brings home to the public the tremendous and heroic risks taken in the Air Force during the war. Well worth seeing.

Youth League Swadeshi Bazar.

—:o:—

SWADESHI MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS HAVE YOU BOOKED A STALL AT THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE'S SWADESHI BAZAR?

Place:

JINNAH HALL, BOMBAY.

Saturday, 5th April, to Sunday, 13th April.

Stalls:

Stalls measuring 6 feet by 10 feet. Charge Rs. 25.

Light.

Electric Lighting Rs. 5.

Enquiries:

Particulars from M. M. Gandhi, Secretary, Swadeshi Bazar.

From 8-30 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Youth League Office, Madan House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

From 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.- Congress House. National "Militia" Office, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

PT. SUNDERLALJI IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Programme Of Public Meetings.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Thursday 3rd April.

Talk with Congress Workers and Executives.—

Congress House at 7-30 a.m.

Public Meeting.—

(1) Parel, K. E. M. Hospital Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

(2) Punch Khata's wadi, opposite, Khatao Makanji Mill, Byculla at 9 p.m.

Friday 4th April.

Talk with Youths.—

Congress House at 7-30 a.m.

PUBLIC MEETING.

(1) in Suburb at 6-30 p.m. place to be announced.

(2) Mandvi at 9 p.m.

President: Seth Virchand Panachand Shah.

Saturday 5th April.

Public Meeting for Ladies at 3 p.m. place to be announced.

Further programme will be announced later on.

FIRE BRIGADE CHIEF RETIRES.

—:o:—

Mr. T. C. Greenop Reveals The Secret Of His Success.

GAINED CONFIDENCE OF THREE P's.

Mr. Thomas Charles Greenop, the Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade, retired on the 1st of this month after twenty years of service in the Bombay City. Mr. Greenop had to tackle a number of fires soon after his arrival in Bombay in 1911 which took place at Colaba in the cotton stack which baffled the authorities. He was a strict disciplinarian, and was always present at the fires at a moment's notice to direct operations against conflagrations While bidding good-bye to the city and the fire brigade, he told a representative of the "Chronicle" that the secret of his success was in gaining confidence of the three P's., viz., the Press, the Public and the Police. His mantle falls on Mr. Norman Coombs, a young man of 32, who has already held high office in the London Fire Brigade. Mr. Greenop has imparted the secret of his success to his successor and told him always to be in good books with the three P's.

ACCIDENT CAUSED BY MONKEY.

—:o:—

Motor Driver's Sentence Quashed.

The Hon. Justices Mirza and Broomfield at the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Surat in the case of Vithalrao Baburao who was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate to a fine of Rs 50 for rash driving.

A party of small children were playing on the road in Surat when the accused who approached the place driving his car blew the horn as a warning. This startled a monkey by the roadside, which jumped against a boy throwing him on the road. The boy was injured by the car. The First Class Magistrate convicted him for rash driving.

The Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court recommending that the sentence should be quashed, as the accident was caused not by rash driving but by the negligence of the children.

Their Lordships agreed and set aside the sentence.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, received at Government House on Tuesday, Shrimant S. A. Sardesai of Rakasi, M.L.C., Bijapur District, President of the Bijapur District Inamdars' Association and Bijapur Local Boy-Scouts Association.

"BROADWAY MELODY" AT CAPITOL.

—:o:—

Thursday will close a fortnight's successful run of the "Broadway Melody" with which the Capitol has inaugurated its "talking career." The large crowds it has been daily drawing is an index of its popularity.

Directed by Harry Beaumont, the picture is a vivid drama of New York's back stage life, with all its glamour, tinsel and clatter as well as the struggles and disappointments that are the fate of those who seek fame and fortune behind the footlights of Broadway. The melody that dominates this hectic and dazzling life is well brought out in several catchy songs which form the musical background for the spectacular technicolour sequence in which a chorus of more than sixty beauties appear in some exquisite dances which represent practically every type of the art known on the American stage. This part forms the most gorgeous and colourful sets ever created for the screen. Among the theme songs featured are some novelty numbers including "Broadway Melody," "You were meant for me," and "Wedding of the Painted Doll", this last being accompanied by one of the most beautiful dances. The film has all the enchanting air of a musical comedy and the absorbing drama of a serious story. The principal characters are ably played by a notable cast among whom are the beautiful star Bessie Love, Anita Page who has adorned many a silent picture and Charles King the well-known musical comedy star who is a veritable "find" for the screen.

A BRILLIANT COMPANY.

—:o:—

PICCADILLY REVUE AT OPERA HOUSE.

The Piccadilly Revenue Company who have recovered from their unfortunate spell of illness are now back to the Opera House where they will carry on till the end of the week, presenting fresh attractions in their changes of programme.

Gorgeous stagt settings and colourful costumes add to the "peppy" character of the productions of the company which has a number of brilliant artistes. The chorus, though small in number more than make up for it by the large variety of their attractive dances most of which are their original creations. Many of them have appeared at the Piccadilly Cabaret in London with Mr. Hudson. Prominent among them is Miss Delia Vivienne, the vivacious soubrette and dancer, who has specialised in the ballet. She was a pupil of the famous Madam Espinoza in whose school she later became a dancing teacher for some time. Miss Vivienna had also toured the provinces in musical comedy. Miss Marian O'Dare is an accomplished singer with a rich soprano voice, and also a versatile actress, having appeared at the Daly's Theatre, London, with Evelyn Laye, the famous musical comedy star. Another graceful dancer is Miss Evelyn Shelly who was a ballet mistress at Daly's Theatre and also appeared at the Follies Berger in Paris and in other places on the Continent.

OTHER ARTISTES.

Mr. Bernard Hudson, the clever comedian of the Company, is familiar to audiences in India where he has been, off and on, for many years. He is always delightful in his comic singing and has a talent for impersonations and character sketches. Mr. Hudson has appeared in revues and Cabarets in London, having played with the famous revue actress Gracie Fields His partner Jack Langton has been in musical comedy and opera in England, and is a well-known figure in musical circles in Ceylon. Billie Shenton is a light comedian and a nimble acrobatic dancer. A 'cow-boy" of the Western America, he comes from a theatrical family, and has been for many years on the musical comedy stage. A special mention must be made for the Piccadilly Gold Band led by Eddie Morgan, whose delightful music is a feature of the show. They have been selected from the principal cabarets in London, and the instruments have been purchased at a cost of £1000. Two of the members appear in clever solo performances, Bob Pela on the violin, and Leslie Finchan on the saxophone.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Mr. Dimtimkar Elected Chairman.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday unanimously elected Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, as their Chairman for the current year in place of Mr. V. N Chandavarkar retired last week. Khan Bahadur M. I. Kurtay who was one of the candidates for the Chair, withdrew from the contest and proposed Mr. Dimtimkar for the Chair. Explaining his reason for doing so, Khan Bahadur Curtay said, they (speaker and Mr. Dimtimkar) belonged to the same party and he thought it advisable to give Mr. Dimtimkar an opportunity for the chairmanship He had full hopes that Mr. Dimtimkar would prove equal to the trust and do justice to the onerous duties he was called upon to discharge.

Dr. Poonsey Mehesheri seconded the proposition and Mr. Dimtimkar was unanimously elected Chairman. Mr. Dimtimkar thanked his colleagues for electing him to the high office and expressed a hope that by their co-operation, valuable advice of the Commissioner, and ready assistance of the Secretary and his staff he would carry out the duties imposed upon him as Chairman.

The Committee then proceeded with the regular business in hand. Consideration was given to the resignation of Sir P. A. Kelly of his seat on the Standing Committee and the Corporation, on account of his going on leave. The Committee wished bon voyage to Sir Patric and Lady Kelly.

Hoar & Co.'s Sale

LAST THREE DAYS THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

Warm Underwear Vests and Pants from Rs. 3-8
Collars Rs. 2-0 per doz.

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS

HALF PRICE BARGAINS ODDMENTS MUST BE CLEARED.

Splendid Ties Rs. 1-8 each
Sweaters, Pullovers Etc., marked very cheap.

Great Value Shirt with Collar fast color Rs. 2-12

Cotton Sleeping Suits in neat stripes Rs. 4-8-0
Warm Shirts, Viyella etc., from Rs. 5-0-0

HOAR & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

GLOBE CINEMA.

—:o:—

"The Leopard Lady," a thrilling mystery picture of continental circus life featuring Jacqueline Logan, Alan Hale and Robert Armstrong, now showing for three days commencing from to-day (Wednesday) to Friday. The story deals with a circus in Austria which carries in its wake a series of mysterious murders. Paula, known as "The Leopard Lady," is commissioned to run down the assassin. Her adventures while engaged in this task are sufficiently thrilling to quicken the blood of the most blase picture fan. To revel the climax, on which much of the interest of spectators depends, would be manifestly unfair, but it is enough to say that it is an amazing as it is dramatic and awe-inspiring. The programme also includes two reels rollicking comedy.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY COLLEGE, NASIK.

The result of the F. Y. Certificate Examination of 1930 is as under:—

(In order of merits:) II Class:—Mahajan M. G., Shringarpure M. M., Kulkarni W. L., Akolkar V. V., Shukla Y. S., Kulkarni D. N., Vaidya G. R., Oke V. G., Soman R. V., Natu V. P., Shah K. M.

(In the Alphabetical Order). Pass Class:—Abhyankar R. J., Abhyankar S. B., Agaokar B. V., Antia P. P., Bakre G. D., Bapat V. R., Bedarkar K. D., Bengali A. J., Bhagwat V. K., Bhosekar K. G., Choudhari T. H., Chitale M. V., Datir N. G., Deshmukh M. M., Dixit C. M., Dixit P. S., Gajre B. S., Godbole S. B., Gokhale N. N., Gole K. Y., Hardikar K. V., Joshi G. T. Joshi L. G., Joshi R. G., Joshi V. C. Kale S. D., Kanekar A. B., Kanitkar V. R., Karmarkar V. L., Karnik D. Y., Khare D. S., Kotwal B. D. Kulkarni G. R., Kulkarni V. P., Kulkarni W. R., Late S. N. Lele G. A., Limaye M. P., Mahajan T. D., Mali A. G., Malpathak U. G., Mandlik S. H., Mantar K. D., Marathe K. S., Marwadi M. A. Mehta J. A., Ozarkar K. R., Pandya N. T., Panse V. G., Parikh C. G., Pau N. G., Paranjape P. D., Patankar (Miss) K. N., Patil A. D., Phatak G. K., Potnis N. R., Purandare U. R., Rahalkar R. V., Ranalkar P. G., Ranbhor S. S., Sahasrabudhe V. B., Samant B. B. Sane V. L., Satlie G. G., Save H. P., Shaikh H. I., Shete N. S. Shukla D. N., Sonalkar G. K., Sonar R. P. Taskar (Miss) P. T., Thacker C. B., Thakur V. G., Thokal G. L., Tikle S. D., Tipre K. T., Wad B. T., Wagle S. M., Waidya P. B., Yajnik N. A., Zope V. T.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAING

—:o:—

Timings At Victoria Terminus

Revised timings at Victoria Terminus in force from 15th March last, are as under:—

Trains.	Arrivals.
Lahore Express	6/00
Madras Mail	6/15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	6/45
Delhi & Allahabad and Lucknow Express	7/45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki).	8/15
Madras Express	10/15
Poona Mail	10/50
Poona Express Inter and III class	12/25
Nagpur Express	14/15
Punjab Mail	14/45
Poona Express	19/10
Sholapur Express	21/00
	Departures.
Poona Express	7/45
Sholapur Express	8/15
Madras Express	13/00
Poona Express Inter & III class	14/15
Punjab Mail	15/15
Poona Mail	16/00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	16/30
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki).	21/30
Delhi, Allahabad & Lucknow Express	21/45
Madras Mail	22/30
Nagpur Express	23/00
Lahore Express	23/30

3 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR FOR THEFT.

—:o:—

Magistrate On Need Of Deterrent Sentence.

A sentence of three months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 300 was passed by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Wednesday in convicting P. Krisana Swamy, a servant on a charge of theft.

The Magistrate in his judgment observed:—

"A large number of cases in which trusted servants prove dishonest to their masters are coming up before me. In these days of terrible unemployment you (accused) must consider yourself fortunate in getting a monthly salary of Rs. 40, but you proved dishonest and cheated your master to the extent of Rs. 1,300. In the interest of society, I think a deterrent sentence is necessary in this case."

The accused was found guilty on a charge of theft in respect of Rs. 1,350 belonging to his master, Mr. Ludwig, the Hungarian Consul for India.

Shankar Babu, proprietor of a washing company at Colaba and Antony Dass, a clerk in American Express Co. the two other accused in this case were charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property namely a hundred pound Bank of England note. Krishna Swamy gave the note to Shanker Baboo who in turn gave it to Dass to be cashed.

Shankar Babu in his defence admitted that he had received the note in question from Krishna Swamy but did not suspect that it was stolen property.

The Magistrate considered it extraordinary that Shanker Baboo had believed that the note was got by the accused by honest means. On the evidence before the Court the Magistrate thought it was a clear case and sentenced the second accused to five months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500.

The third accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

Weekly Gunny Market Report.

—:o:—

(Messrs. J. THOMAS & CO.'S).

Calcutta, March 26.

Heavy Goods.—Rather more interest was taken in this section during the period. Shippers bought a fair quantity of B Twills and Liverpools for near delivery, and Cornsacks for the season from both mills and second hands, at steadily easing rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for Ready and March at Rs. 31/0/0 to Rs. 29/8/0 to Rs. 30/0/0, for early April at Rs 31/0/0 to Rs. 29/12/0 to Rs. 30/4/0 for April at Rs. 31/0/0 to Rs. 30/0/0, for April-June at Rs. 31/0/0 to Rs. 30/8/0, for June at Rs. 31/8/0; to Rs 30/8/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready March and early April at Rs. 37/3/0 to Rs. 36/8/0 for April at Rs. 36/8/0 to Rs. 35/8/0, for April-June at Rs. 36/8/0 to Rs. 33/4/0, for May-June at 35/8/0, for May-July at Rs. 36/0/0; Twill Sugars (6 x 8) for early April and April at Rs. 37/0/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for Ready at Rs. 70/0/0; Twill Sugars (6 x 8) for March at Rs. 37/0/0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for March at Rs. 31/0/0, for July-September at Rs. 33/0/0 to Rs. 32/4/0, for August-September at Rs. 33/0/0 to Rs. 32/0/0, for September at Rs. 32/12/0, for October-March at Rs. 33/0/0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for July-September at Rs. 24/8/0; Heavy Cees for April and April-June at Rs. 32/0/0 to Rs. 31/0/0; A. Twills for March at Rs. 39/0/0 to Rs. 38/8/0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for March at Rs. 42/8/0, for September-December at Rs. 40/0/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready and March at Rs. 31/0/0 to Rs. 29/8/0 to Rs. 30/0/0, for early April at Rs. 31/0/0 to Rs. 29/12/0 to Rs 30/4/0, for April at Rs. 31/0/0 to Rs. 30/0/0, for April-June at Rs. 31/0/0 to Rs. 30/8/0, for June at Rs. 31/8/0 to Rs. 30/8/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready March and early April at Rs. 37/4/0 to Rs. 36/8/0, for April at Rs. 36/8/0 to Rs. 35/8/0, for April-June at Rs. 36/8/0 to Rs. 35/4/0, for May-June at Rs. 35/8/0, for May-July at Rs. 36/0/0, for August-October at Rs. 35/12/0.

Hessians.—Values have registered a sharp fall over the week. Second hand holders have discounted rates, but even at the lower prices only a small business has resulted chiefly in odd widths and weights.

The market is slightly steadier at the close.

STUDY CLASS IN THEOSOPHY

A study class in Theosophy will be held by the United Lodge of Theosophists at 51, Esplanade Road at 6 p.m. on Friday to which the public is cordially invited and entrance is free.

MASTERS AND MESSAGES

"Masters and their Message" will be the subject of the public lecture on Saturday evening at 6 p.m. at United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road. All are cordially invited and entrance is free.

SHOPS, ENGLISH AND INDIAN.

BY

An Overseas Visitor.

The young Englishman, about to come East, ponders the new scenes that will confront him, and recalls the picture-books of his childhood, in which a procession of elephants and snake-charmers did duty for the lives and occupations of three hundred millions of people. Unless he is a fool, he will perceive the falsity of this eternal picturesque, and will wonder how the Indian, when not engaged with the more dangerous animals, employs his time. All foreigners seem odd to the Englishman; and the Indian as odd as any. But in some respects even the most remote foreigners must be normal. They must eat. They must have houses to live in. They must buy and sell, and have the wherewithal to do so. For all societies, though they differ in their politics, rest on the same economic laws.

The young Englishman is walking the streets of his native town. The ironmonger is named JONES: the draper, BROWN; SMITH is the grocer. Gold letters proclaim these facts, beneath which, screened behind plate-glass, the wares of each are ranged in tiers to arrest the covetous gaze of passers-by. How do the Indians manage wonders the young man, in those bazaars that he had heard of. Have they plate-glass and gold letters? And anyhow, what do they display?

The young Englishman arrives and at length makes his way into the Indian bazaars. He discovers the open booths, the piles of glittering, multi-coloured wares, and in their midst, the shop-keepers contemplating fate, oblivious of the hurrying human throng without. One, however, has been roused from his lethargy by a party of ladies, who are choosing saris. The latter, the young man notices, consist of strips of a printed material which Mr. Brown, the draper, was also stocking this year. Near by, another booth is stacked with the very tools, coils of wire, cooking stoves, and hurricane lanterns, which were embellishing but a month previously, the gilt-lettered window of Mr. Jones.

In another street are the food-shops. These present at first sight a stranger aspect. But there is nothing, after all, particularly foreign about the stocks of rice, pulse, jam, toffee, and jujubes, contained in rows of tall square tins; while further back, similar receptacles are crowded with precisely those varieties of biscuit from Edinburgh and Reading which are preferred by the customers of Mr. Smith.

As the young man continues his observations, the frequency of these particular receptacles strikes him. Every shop is piled with them. A milk-carrier bears a couple on the ends of a pole. Some have been fitted with hinged lids and padlocks; others cut into shallow troughs. But evidently enough, they are all from the same original.

It is difficult to realize to what extent food of the Indian nation is contained, at some time or another, in empty kerosene tins. How essentially these have become the standard receptacle of the country is illustrated by the fact that Burmah-Shell factories regularly receive large orders to supply the Indian Army with four-gallon tins of stock size for the men's ghee.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No.* 17.

Platinum Pure

96%

(Supplied in plate and wire)

Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metal.

Enquire at

Batliboi & Co.,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1930.

FREEDOM FIRST.

—:o:—

Replying to an address from the All-India Shia Conference, the Viceroy made an attempt, in the name of law and order, to decoy the community from the impending national struggle for freedom. 'It must be with genuine disappointment and sorrow," Lord Irwin said, "that sincere well-wishers of the country watch so much effort and ingenuity deflected from a practical examination of concrete constitutional proposals or from constructive work by which the people's lot might really be made more happy, to be expended upon the barren task of devising means to break the laws." This sounds plausible, if a little patronising. Lord Irwin knows as well as Indians how unreal and fraudulent is the opportunity which Britain has offered to India of a "constructive effort". Indians know well enough how truly to better their lot and how Britain herself, America, Ireland, Egypt and China have worked to better their lot.

They are not engaged in a barren task. Satyagraha was not barren in South Africa nor in Bardoli, nor is it going to be barren now, whatever the sufferings those engaged in it will bear. But the London Conference which the Viceroy dangles before the country, is by itself doomed to be the barrenest of barren tasks. How is the Conference likely to be anything better than a glorified edition of the discredited "Joint Free Conference," when in both the Indians are only to play the mendicant and the British Government is free to accept or reject their supplications? If the offer of the Conference were a "bona fide" one, the Viceroy should have known at least by now what are to be its powers, its terms of reference and its composition The Government themselves killed whatever chances the Conference had when they rejected the repeated offers of Mahatma Gandhi.

"In the name of non-violence", the Viceroy said, "there is much violence of speech and thought, and angry passions are being invoked which it may be more easy to arouse than allay. I am glad to think, therefore, that your community with its deep sense of the continuity of institutions and appreciation of the blessings of tranquillity is not afraid to stand openly against such policies." Lord Irwin is not fair in his description of the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congressmen. The last thing they desire is to rouse angry passions. In fact, as Mahatma Gandhi has emphasised over and over again, his campaign is intended to destroy every vestige of violence in thought as well as action and that its success depends entirely on the maintenance of an atmosphere of non-violence. In the latest issue of "Young India" he wrote: "The plan of Civil Disobedience has been conceived to neutralise and ultimately entirely to displace violence and enthrone non-violence in its stead, to replace hatred by love, to replace strife by concord." Lord Irwin and his Government are welcome to embark on a policy of repression, but let them do so in a straightforward manner instead of misrepresenting the methods as well as the motives of Mahatma Gandhi and Congressmen. Has it ever occurred to Lord Irwin that it is the continued denial of genuine freedom to the people and defiance of public opinion such as that manifested in forcing imperial preference on India which are really provocative of angry passions?

As for any community openly opposing the Mahatma's campaign, a few weeks, if not days, will make it clear if a single self-respecting community will find it in their heart to be disloyal to the country. Meanwhile, let the Viceroy know now at least that to Indians honour and freedom are as dear as to the Britishers.

ART IN INDIA.

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Art in India, as in every other country, demands more than erratic appreciation and encouragement. In India, as in every other country, the advancement of art is dependent on discriminate guidance and informed judgment. Almost the entire bulk of literature published, in India and abroad, on modern Indian art accentuates the tendency towards comprehensive vagueness, incoherent and inaccurate information and generalisations. The current analysis of its manifold problems and, more particularly, the suggestions for their solution are in their sweep magnificent and final only on the surface and fruitful only in aimless debates. Capt. Gladstone Solomon's book, just published under the authority, we believe, of the Government of Bombay, entitled "Mural Paintings of the Bombay School" is, for more reasons than one, an exception. One of the pernicious methods by which debates on art are continued with deliberate aimlessness is the almost invariably indiscriminate use of the term "school." The phrase "Bengal school" is, for example, employed to include all the different species of painting between the cubism of Gognendra Nath Tagore as well as the work of Abindra Nath Tagore and Nand Lal Bose, the landscapes of Jamini Ganguli and the nudes of H. Mazumdar and Law as well as the work of Chugtai. Similarly, the phrase "Bombay school" is stressed to include the matter of fact photographic reproductions of Ravi Varma and Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar as well as the matter of fact reproductions of conventions and symbols by Fyzee Rahamin. Capt. Gladstone Solomon's book asserts the existence of a new and young movement in Western India, noteworthy both for the widespread popular interest and support it has attracted and for the actual results it has achieved. It helps thus to distinguish the artists of the older generation represented by Rao Bahadur Dhurandnar and Fyzee Rahamin, and, the young artists represented by the new movement in Western India. The distinction is, absolutely, essential. It is only a fair recognition and understanding of the aspirations of those who have strenuously fought for the support to the new movement. It is also necessary as suggestive of the kind of guidance vital for the conduct and support of the School. The book is a "short review" of the mural paintings executed by the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, for the Secretariat buildings at New Delhi. It contains, moreover, "a brief account of the system of teaching" adopted in the School.

Another important service the book has rendered is in being the record of historic facts often overlooked in the collection of sentimental platitudes which choke the modern "revival" of Indian art. "Mural painting," the author observes "had been cultivated to the degree of excellence (as we have extant testimony to show in the Ajanta Caves) some two thousand years ago and in a very special sense, it has interested Bombay which has every right to consider itself as the pioneer of the revival in India of this beautiful branch of the painter's art. Not only was Bombay the first city in India to send art students to study and copy the wall paintings of the Ajanta Caves, but it was also the first to establish a special class for mural painting in its School of Art. The most distinguishing feature of the book is, certainly, the manner in which Capt. Solomon has with bold simplicity analysed and enumerated the practical problems of art instruction under the present conditions of art in India. These problems are left practically untouched in the fashionably flamboyant essays on modern Indian art. He is perfectly justified in asking how we, as a nation, propose to deal with "American films, posters, pictures, photographs and host of other over-sea importations" which distract and vitiate popular taste and judgment. "Theories and discussions will not," he rightly maintains, "decorate a wall surface." When we really set, he says, the artists to work once again in India, "we shall have something to talk about." There is, he adds rightly again, "no lack of lamentations." It is India's "present assets in Art" that must be clearly and helpfully examined. The mural paintings, reproduced in colour and monochrome in this volume, indicate the present assets. They can be no more than indicative. For, the currents and counter-currents that have resisted their emergence are no secret to those who have been closely watching the heroic process. The calculated misrepresentations of vested interests inspired to denounce the "Bombay school," the purdah tactics of the official bloc pledged to maintain those whose crowning achievement, after years of profitable indifference towards Indian art, was the abolition of freehand dawing and, finally, the "old guards" whose miserable ineptitude left for them nothing except petty intrigues to push their claims, all have conspired to curb the vital process of regeneration. And, it is instructive and significant to note how the departmentally inspired official bloc that has systematically and continuously resisted the strenuous championship of the present Director of the School of Art, the benevolent intentions of three successive Ministers of Education and the praiseworthy efforts of three successive Governors of the Presidency, has been left entirely untouched. Public opinion is not unaware of its scarcely disguised hostility and its uncensored appreciation of the reactionary officials of the Department nominally under the control and supervision of the Minister of Education. And, it is also not altogether unprepared to terminate the hostile campaign that has taxed its patience and tolerance.

Both the paintings and the descriptive text of the book bear traces of the crusade. The paintings, naturally, reveal varied and uneven qualities. For, they are significant only of the beginning not of the climax of the new and young movement. But they are enough to show the way towards the "logical development of a most useful and deep-rooted national talent." Minasgi, Dhopeshwarkar, Colaco and Kowli, more or less, and Jagannath Ahivasi, quite definitely, justify the absolute necessity of the logical development. Ahivasi's picture, rightly assigned the frontispiece, entitled "Painting", upholds all the claims distinctive of Indian art and artists and all opportunities for them, including those at New Delhi and India House in London. The descriptive text, is a valuable contribution so far as it attempts a clear and bold examination of some of the practical aspects of the conditions of art in India. It is, moreover, a timely note of warning against the doctrinaire attitude in art. And, it is only naural that it should provoke thought and discussion about the various unsettled postulates of Indian art and art appreciation and criticism. But it seems the manifest dangers of the current opportunist methods of art education in India have not been indicated with the clarity and empanisis reerved for demonstrating the dangers of the doctrinaire attitude. Probably, Capt. Gladstone Solomon, under the stress of the distractions of the struggle against hostile conditions, has been led to overlook the dangers of the opportunist methods already once disowned at the Wembley Conference on Indian Art. The dangers of the opportunist methods are not, by any conceivable chance, less grave than those of the doctrinaire attitude on methods of art education in India. Opinion in India must and will therefore, fight continuously and with determination against both the opportunist and the doctrinaire methods and attitude in art. All obstacles, at home or abroad, shall be shaterred, so that, "the development of a most useful and deep-rooted national talent" is rendered not only logical, continuous and steady but also inevitable. India's priceless artistic heritage and its "present assets in Art" are the nation's pride and the world's asset. India's future in art is a regenerative power it holds in sacred trust for the world, not only for the nation.

TRAVESTY.

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Might was right in the Assembly with regard to the Cotton Tariff Bill. But the "Times of India" need not suppose that India or the world would be deceived by British policy in India. Our contemporary makes a desperate effort to make this country and the world believe that the Government have with the aid of the official bloc saved the Indian textile industry even against the Nationalists, out to wreck it, and without any desire to help Lancashire to exploit India. But neither India nor the world is so simple as to swallow such a fantastic proposition. If the Government cared so much for the industry, why did they not give adequate protection to it earlier when it was sorely needed and when the Tariff Board itself had recommended it? Why did they wait till Lancashire had begun to feel the pinch of Japanese competition? The Nationalists objected, not to the protection of the Indian industry—the very thought is absurd—but to the preference to Britain. Was it in the interest of the Indian industry that the Government forced this preference upon the Assembly? If Government cared more for India than for Lancashire, why did they not impose an all-round duty of 20 per cent? Perhaps it would be argued that such a duty would be a heavy charge on the consumer. But the "Times of India" actually twits the Assembly with having a "very strong" leaning towards the consumer. And it archly suggests: "The lesson for the industrial centres is that a wholly elected Assembly, or whatever constitutional body is established, must never have a free vote unchecked by a revising Chamber either separately or in conjunction with a Viceregal prerogative." A Second Chamber is not necessary to safeguard the interests of industrial centres. And it is preposterous to believe, in face of the past and present experience, that a British Viceroy is a better friend of the Indian industries competing with the British than is the people's own Parliament.

BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL.

INDIA SHOULD FIGHT UNITED

(BY S. K. VAIDYA, Member, Syndicate, Bombay University).

The exposure of the British Medical Council has been complete by the publication of the correspondence, the Government of India had with that Council in regard to continuance of recognition of all Indian University degrees, pending the creation of an All-India Medical Council. The behaviour of that Council in turning down the proposal of Indian Universities to create an 'ad interim' Medical Board, sponsered and backed as it was by the Government of India is such as could be described at the mildest as being churlish and deliberately offensive in the extreme. I am afraid—nay I feel almost certain—that a large section of Britishers has come to the definite conclusion that at a time when the drafting of the report on Indian administration is actively in hand, it should be its deliberately chosen policy to vilify and condemn the Indians as incompetent all-round, with a view to dilute and delay any measures of reform that may be suggested for the attainment of Swaraj by Indians. This particularly mean and dishonest type of propaganda is being broadcast all over the world during the last ten years and particularly more viciously and at times even almost obscenely during the last three or four years, with the object of blackening the character of Indians to such an extent that when extreme measures of repression or retrogression are put in operation, the world may not gasp with dismay at the Britisher's way of discharging his obligations of his much-vaunted "Trusteeship."

POLICY OF VILIFICATION.

I am afraid, I am not far wrong in my suspicions. To give an example: Even in medical matters, first came the vilification of the Indians by that vile woman, Mayo of the United States of America, in her filthy publication and then followed the denunciation of the policy of Indianisation as a whole and particularly of the policy of Indianisation of the Staffs of the Medical Colleges, by Lieut.-Colonel Graham, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India: And during the last ten years the British Council has been running down year in and year out the Indian teachers, the Indian medical students and the whole Indian medical education in every possible way and in all possible directions by publishing mischievously incorrect and misleading reports on Indian University medical educational standards through their agents, Sir Norman Walker and Col. Needham; and this policy of vilification of Indians seems to be so definitely settled that the British Council has not even stopped at condemning its own appointed part-time Inspectors—Lieut-Col. Dutton and his colleagues—even though they were their own kith and kin and carried their own colour in skin and the hall-mark of the I.M.S., simply because they had not made sufficiently damning reports 'a la' Walker-Needham style and traditions.

TIME FOR ACTION.

Such in nakedness is the British Council's disgusting behaviour. And how will India respond?—The Government of India, the Universities and the Independent medical profession—what will they do? This is the question that some medical men are asking others and some are asking themselves. The history of fights for political rights by Indians has, in the past, on occasions been so melancholy, heart-rending and humiliating to the nation that honest and honourable medicos may well be excused if they pause and think before they finally make up their minds to take up this insulting challenge of the British Medical Council and stand shoulder-to-shoulder, each with the other, representing the whole of the Indian medical profession, in support of our Universities and our "legally-constituted Government of India." I can well understand the attitude of Col. Gidney, our Indian I.M.S., who seems to think that the time for retaliation is not yet. I am prepared to argue in the most friendly spirit and convince him of the righteousness and correctness of our contention that the time is over-due when some self-respecting measures in defence for our dignity as a nation and in defence of our rights and vested interests in the medical services of our own mother-land, India, must be carefully thought out and put into operation, in order to bring home ever so gently, to the British Council the seriousness of the consequences that might follow as the result of their ill-considered and irresponsible behaviour.

SHAMEFUL FARCE.

India all along co-operated with the B. M. Council in the past, and we must frankly admit so long it has been a shameful farce. The co-opeation was only a make-believe. The British Council always dictated and the Indian Universities in practice always yielded, of course sometimes in some cases under "force majeure". That has been the nature of our co-operation, which was nothing short of nor less than servile and weak-kneed submission to threats of withdrawal of recognition of Indian degrees for purposes of British registration. But even Col. Gidney frankly recognises the unrighteousness and unreasonableness of the British Council's action in turning down the Government of India's proposal for creating a Central Medical Board, "pro tem.," and he has not hesitated in condemning it. I am glad Col. Gidney feels with us in this regard that the limit has been reached. Even the proverbial worm is reputed to turn sometimes under repression and provocation when the limit of patient crawling has been passed. Will the medical profession as a whole be found wanting even in the degree of dignity—which these poor much-maligned and much-down-trodden worms are credited to possess? The answer is clear. There is going to be no more yielding now. If there is going to be any yielding, it will have to come from the side of the British Medical Council who have hopelessly blundered into this most unhappy contretemps. To restore harmony, it is they who shall have to reconsider their decision and retrace their steps. We shall in the meantime remain unruffled and even unconcerned about the non-registration of our degrees in Britain. We cannot buy such registration at the cost of our self-respect. We must put our own house in order. We in India are not malignantly-petty-minded, and we have no desire to fight or injure those who consider themselves as Indian nationals and who will stand shoulder-to-shoulder in defence of the honour of India and Indians against the wanton insults hurled by a foreign Council.

TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE.

The British Council has deliberately chosen to insult the Indian medical teachers and students, the Indian Universities, the Indian Legislature and the Government of India in a most off-hand manner and I seriously ask if this is the time to pause and wait to decide whether we should take these insults and these kicks lying down without a nay, in the spirit of most chastened humility and self-abasement!! I am sure Col. Gidney is a man of full stature and realises to the full his obligations to the country which now for all practical purposes is his own and to the people whom he represents and who are now classed as Statutory Indians for the purposes of services in this country. The British Council, as if by a back-door, has tried to take away the rights and privileges of the Indian medical graduates, by depriving them of automatic British registration and eligibility for entry into the I.M.S. by virtue of their Indian medical degrees alone. While India as a whole is advancing and trying to advance still further and ever faster politically, the British Council cannot be permitted to set back the medical advance—however insignificant it may be—by an executive action. It is upto India to checkmate them by a suitable response. Some may call it retaliation if we decide to take away the special privileges enjoyed by the holders of British degrees, of automatically coming on the Indian medical registers, without paying a single copper pie as fee, while the Indian graduate is compelled to pay a substantial fee for such registration; but it seems to me that the British Council has so grossly and meanly misbehaved that it is obligatory on us to take such and similar measures of self-defence. The initiative of the offensive has come from the British Council and we would be proclaiming our effeteness and cowardice if we failed to take up the challenge.

TEST FOR MEDICOS.

We have come to the end of our patience. This is the parting of the ways. We have no respect now left either for the British Council or its advisers. We are not hankering after their recognition or patronage. We wish to be independent in our own house and we wish to control and direct our own medical education in this country. The British Council may in future, in common with other nations of the world, apply to us for recognition of their degrees on terms of absolute equality and reciprocity, if they choose to do so. Then would be the time for us to consider the British medical qualifications and standards in a spirit of impartiality, justice and even charity. In the meantime we

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Turn for the Better?

The MacDonald Government naturally expect that through the process of continuous deliberations, private talks behind the scenes amongst the representatives at the London Conference who are likely to adhere to uncompromising views and the repeated emphasis on the fact that a Three-Power Pact is possible if a Five-Power Pact fails to materialise, they will wear down the opposition of the reactionary elements and succeed in their "search for a formula". This formula will have for its object the satisfaction of the French desire for security and of the British desire "for no further commitments". Mr. Henderson is diplomatically hopeful about the ability of the Conference soon to arrive at a formula. He adopts the language of the "sick-room" and says "the patient has taken a turn for the better". Has he? The news from Tokyo that the Japan-American compromise is accepted "with minor reservations" by the Cabinet, but that it is not prepared to abandon the claim regarding seventy per cent. ratio for large cruisers is sure to be viewed by France and Italy with suspicion. Their antipathy to a tri-partite understanding between Britain, America and Japan is well-known and the news from Tokyo will make them apprehend with all the greater reason that there is a selfish design in this separate move.

Seeing It Through.

Mr. Snowden, the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, is faced with one of the most difficult situations that a Minister charged with finding money for covering deficit and meeting new expenditure has to face, particularly when both the deficit and the proposed expenditure are heavy items. The British Exchequer deficit for this year is £14,523,263. Newspapers forecast that Mr. Snowden will have to find £30,000,000 for covering this deficit and providing for the new expenditure. The social welfare programme of the MacDonald Government is an important and financially heavy item. The Labour Party will lose its prestige in the country as also its popularity if this heavy item is to be cut down. Mr. Snowden courageously proposes to find the money by proposing increased taxation on unearned incomes and an increase of 2d. a gallon in the petrol tax. Both the proposals will evoke vehement protest from the propertied classes, but in a modified form they may go through because the Tories do not wish to turn out the Government with the help of the Liberals, as the bargain may cost them heavily and the Liberals know they have not the political strength to turn the Labourites out.

Scandalous.

It is announced that the Governor of Bombay will make a tour of the district of North Canara from the 6th to the 14th instant. We understand that attempts are being made by local officials and their satellites to conceal from the Governor the truly desperate condition of the ryots and to get up some demonstrations of loyalty. Thus the poor Municipality of Haliyal has been cajoled into sanctioning as much as Rs. 500 for a mere address to the Governor on the 6th, when he is to halt there for but a few hours on his way to Yellapur. This waste of public money in a poor district is nothing short of a scandal, when the Municipality finds it hard to get funds for wells for which the people clamour. It is all the more scandalous that the farce of an address is to be enacted on the first day of the National Week, the very day when Mahatma Gandhi will inaugurate the National Satyagraha. It is no wonder that the people of the town and neighbouring villages are attempting to organise a rousing counter-demonstration.

Will the Twain Ever Meet?

An interesting debate was recently held at the Cambridge Union when the following motion was put before the House: "That the presence of Oriental students in the Universities of Western Europe does not promote better understanding between the white and coloured races." A few Indian and other Asiatic students took a prominent part in the debate and in the end the motion was defeated by 125 votes against 30. The majority is handsome and does credit to the idealism of the youthful debaters. If older men had been in their place, the motion would still have been defeated, though by a smaller majority. But if a man like Gandhi were to be one of the speakers, it would have been difficult to find a mover of the proposition. The truest observation made during the debate was that true understanding is possible only among equals.

Reason Why.

Judge: "Why did you stick your knife in this man?"

Prisoner: "Well, I heard the police were coming and I had to hide it somewhere."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

REVIVAL OF INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 1.

Yesterday was a very auspicious day and it was availed of for two ceremonies. One was the send-off to the second batch of Satyagrahis, given, in the Shivaji Mandir by Mr. S. D. Deo. It was a grave function. The eleven volunteers were honoured with Kunkuma by Mrs. Jawadelkar and farewell speeches were briefly delivered by Messrs. J. S. Karandikar, Professor Jawadekar and the President himself. At about six p. m. the party left the Mandir on foot for the first camping place.

VISHRAMA BAG WADA.

The second ceremony of the day was also equally historic. Why, it will go down into the history of the city as epoch-making. The Vishrama Bag Wada was given by Government to the Municipality for one lakh of rupees, after an amount of hesitation and higgling. The Municipality is going to raise a loan to pay the price of this historic Wada of the Peshawars. Yesterday the ceremony of transferring the offices of the Municipality, hitherto scattered here and there, in all that spacious Wada, was performed under the veteran presidentship of Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, by far the oldest citizen. The president of the Municipality welcomed all the distinguished citizens that had gathered and briefly narrated the story of the purchase. The Diwan Bahadur congratulated the Municipal body on the possession of that grand Wada and wished success to the scheme of the revival of the Industrial Museum to be placed in the now vacated Reay Market. The meetings etc. of the Municipality are to be held in this Wada. The ceremony came to a close after the distribution of pansupari and flowers.

The work of putting into new shape the Reay Memorial is seriously taken up by the Municipality and has been entrusted to Mr. B. V. Gharpure who has specialized in the art of exhibitions. When the whole plan is fulfilled, th Museum will be a distinctive feature of the City.

EXPERIENCES OF VILLAGE WORK.

In the annual meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha held yesterday, Mr. S. V. Bapat, the Secretary, submitted the report of his propaganda work in the villages during the year. The following is a summary of the contents:—"Holding of meeting in the villages was exceedingly difficult. The Patels and others terrorised the poor people. The question of land revenue was felt by them to be most vital. The membership of the Land League was felt to be a guarantee against any enhancement of land revenue. Thousands of agricultuarists must be enrolled members as in Belgium. In respect of annewari the Government practises regular zoolum in villages. In respect of recovery of assessment, they are of the type of Shylock. For ten and more years, there was no meeting held in some villages. Cow-protectator was referred to in the end of the speeches. The charge of Lok. Tilak's indifference to this subject was refuted by reference to the fund started by him out of which a Goshala had been built up. The villagers must use cow-dung for massure. Artificial massures were comparatively less productive. The Government do not care for the loss to the ryot on account of the forest beasts. There is no provision against this. Regarding marriages, more of them have been celebrated, in view of the Sarda Act than during the last ten years in all. The Temple-entry Satyagraha of the Untouchables was considerably resented in the villages. In the Taluka of Khed the hookworm disease is constantly rampant. Nowhere Taluka and District Conferences are of late being held. Hatred of Brahmins has infected the whole village area to a very great extent." This is a sketch of the main points of the report. In all there are three or four reports of Mr. Bapat. The readers of these columns are made acquainted with the summaries of the previous reports. For every village-propagandist they are valuable.

DECOYED AND ROBBED.

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Charge Against Anglo-Indians.

The Anglo-Indian woman and eight others including her three sons who were acquitted in the Frere Road dacoity case about two months ago appeared in another similar case which commenced at the High Court Sessions on Wednesday morning. One of the party, Moses has turned an approver.

The accused are all young lads between the ages of 17 and 21, except Mrs. Florence Biber who is 35. They are Purshottam Uttam Kamat, Arthur Richard Mafalan, Frank Gilbert Dent, Lawrence Augustus Biber, Leslie Frederick Biber, Leyland Anthony Biber, Richard Hamilton Walton, Kenneth Gibson, and Florence Biber.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. Sopher.

The prosecution story was as follows:—

Mrs. Biber lived with her three sons, (accused 4, 5 and 6) on the first floor of a building at Frere Road. The others were their friends, the first accused Kamat being their leader.

On 17th November last, Kamat happened to meet one Bejonji a Parsi, to whom he represented that he was a broker in motor car deals. Bejonji told him that a friend of his had a car to sell, and it was arranged that Bejonji was to bring the seller to the Alexandra Bar at Frere Road at 3 p.m. the next day. The appointment was kept, and Bejonji brought his friend Keshavji Khimji Assar to the bar. Kamat said that the purchaser was living in a house near by, and he took them to Mrs. Biber's place. No sooner had they entered the room then Mrs. Biber came out and bolted the doors from outside. The other accused who were inside then pounced upon both the new comers, rebuking them for intruding with the house of a "respectable man". The victims were assaulted and relieved of their belongings, the complainant Keshavji having to part with a gold watch, a gold cigarette case and some cash. The accused under the threat of further violence forced Keshavji to pass a promissory note for Rs. 230 for which they demanded immediate payment. Keshavji took some of the accused to his car which was waiting downstairs, and they drove to Chowpatty where Keshavji borrowed the amount from a friend and paid it to the accused. The latter then returned to him all his property except the gold articles, the ring and the cigarette case. Keshavji and his friend were then allowed to go.

Keshavji, who is a salesman in Ibrahim Tulsidas and Company then gave evidence.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA.

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12TH SESSION TO BE HELD AT AKOLA.

The session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be held this year at Akola in Berar on the 19th and 20th April under the Presidentship of Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Ph.D., M.A., Bar-at-Law, Lahore. A fully influential and representative Reception Committee is formed with Mr. S. M. Anye, M.L.A., as its chairman.

All Sub-Committees for the management of the Conference are formed and have zealously commenced work. A spacious pandal to accommodate 5,000 delegates from all over India is being erected on the Tilak Park. The fee for the member of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10 and 5 according to choice. The delegates fee is Rs. 3. Arrangements for boarding and lodging is made by the Reception Committee. Boarding charges will be Re. 1 per day.

Provincial and District Hindu Sabhas are requected to elect delegates and send the names of the delgates who will attend the Conference to Mr. P. C. Jogaleker, the General Secretary.

The subject of sending the delegates to the Round Table Conference is likely to come up for discussion in addition with other subjects. Pandit Malaviya, Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Munje and other prominent members with large number of delegates from U. P., Punjab, N. W. Province, Delhi, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Maharashtra are going to attend the Conference.

CROP OF MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

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City Corner Busy.

Two cases of fatal motor accidents were enquired into by the coroner on Wednesday. In the first case Govind Luxmon, a Hindu, was sleeping on the road owing to hot season at Kurla on Tuesday when he was run over by a motor car. Govind was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of death by being run over by a motor car.

In another case Lalu Sukha, an aged Hindu, was walking along Worli on Tuesday when he was knocked down by a motor car. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. The coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing to enable the police to make investigations.

"SWATANTRYA" EDITOR SENTENCED.

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Rigorous Imprisonment For 9 Months.

NASIK, Apr. 2.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mr. Balkrishna Janardan Marathe, Editor of "Swatantrya" was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the District Judge, Nasik to-day. Mr. Marathe did not give any defence. Mr. Shankarao Deo of Poona garlanded Mr. Marathe in the Court Hall.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

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Mr. Tairsee Files A Complaint

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. L. R. Tairsee presented the following information through his advocate Mr. R. M. Desai against Ratanchand Tullockchand Master for alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 18,678-10-9.

One Lallubhai Nathuchand, a Hindu inhabitant of Bombay, died on the 9th February 1920 leaving behind him a widow, Bai Diwalibai, a son named Motilal Lallubhai and two minor sons of Motilal.

The said Lallubhai Nathuchand died possessed of considerable move able and immoveable properties who by his last Will had appointed the complainant, the accused herein and his widow Bai Diwalibai Executors of his said Will. Sometime in 1920 the said Motilal Lallubhai filed a suit in the Bombay High Court being Suit No. 1015 of 1920 claiming the properties belonging to the estate of the deceased Lallubhai Nathuchand and joining and the accused along with others as defendants.

During the pendency of the suit suit myself, the complainant and the accused were appointed by the High Court of Bombay joint Receivers of the estate of the deceased Lallubhai Nathuchand, and for some years the management of the said estatement was carried out by the accused.

Between April and June 1925, the accused with my consent obtaind possession of certain shares belonging to the estate of the said deceased Lallubhai Nathuchand from the custody of our Attorneys Messrs. Dastur and Co., for the purpose of disposing them off so that we the Receivers may be able to make payments out of the sale proceeds on behalf of the estate against the costs of the said Attorneys, maintenance of Bai Diwalibai the deceased's widow, and bills of taxes of the Bombay Municipality in respect of the immoveable properties belonging to the estate and other items. The accused sold the shares but failed to apply the sale proceeds to the aforesaid purposes and did not even otherwise satisfactorily account for the same.

As monies for payment for the above items was not forthcoming I grew suspicious. I made inquiries and in August 1925 I found that the books were not properly written up. I through my said Attorneys Messrs. Dastur and Co. called upon the accused to write up the books and the accused thereupon sent the cash book written up from which it appeared that the sale proceeds of the shares above referred to were credited therein to the estate on various dates between the 5th and 20th August 1925, but instead of paying the said sale proceeds as he ought to have done into the account of the estate with the Bank of India he either misappropriated the amount to his own use or advanced them to the parties having no interest in the estate without any security whatsoever.

As the accused in spite of being repeatedly called upon to render true and satisfactory account of the amount viz. Rs. 18,678-10-0 of the sale proceeds of the said shares failed to do so and as I had then also found that he was in monetary difficulties as a co-Receiver applied to the High Court for removal of the accused from Receivership and also prayed for such further orders in the matter as the High Court might deem fit to pass. As a result of this the said High Court by the order dated 18th March 1926 discharged the accused from Receivership and further ordered him to restore the said amount of Rs. 18,975 with interest to the said Estate of the deceased Lallubhai Nathuchand.

In spite of the said order however the accused has till now failed to pay to the estate any portion of the said money which he had misappropriated as above. On the contrary when pressed for payment the accused passed a bogus cheque dated 14th May 1929 of the Bank of India Ltd. for Rs. 500 which when presented to the said Bank was dishonoured for want of sufficient funds.

The said cheque was passed by the accused under the signature of the firm Master and Son under which name and style the accused was carrying on business as a share broker nearly up to the end of the year 1929 when he became insolvent.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

MEERUT CASE.

Defence Objections To Shorthand Notes.

"PRACTICE AGAINST LAW."

MEERUT, April 2.

At the resumed hearing of the alleged conspiracy case to-day Ganendra Bhushan Mukerjee, a search witness working in the Government Survey Department, was tendered for cross-examination by the prosecution.

Ajodhya Prasad asked some questions and in the course of his reply witness said he did not notice when Spratt was taken away during the search as he was busy with the search. Constables were changed during the search from time to time.

Court: "Did you see the searching of any constables when they were changed?"

"I did not see any constable being searched in the room nor did I see any constable passing through the room."

Accused Shamsul Huda asked: "Do you remember if Sir Charles Tegart was there?"—"I did not see."

Mr. Sinha Advocate: "When you went there, were all the four accused under arrest?" "Yes."

Mr. Kharat Nabi re-examined the witness on some points.

Rahman Ahmed, Government Urdu reporter from Bengal with eight years' service was the next witness.

Mr. Sinha objected to the transcription of his shorthand notes going in as exhibit and quoted Evidence Act in this connection and emphasised that it was not merely a technical objection, and witness could refresh his memory from his notes but could not file them. The Court said that this practice had been going on in all sedition cases.

AGAINST LAW.

Mr. Sinha replied it was against the law and the Act was quite clear on that point.

Mr. Nabi for the prosecution said that there was no force in the argument advanced by Mr. Sinha.

The Court reserved orders but allowed the witness to proceed as before.

After further cross-examination the hearing was adjourned for the day as the afternoon was reserved for examination of the exhibits.—A. P.

COMEDY OF ERRORS

Women At The Bottom.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Brijbihari Singh who came to Calcutta from Fiji Islands and married a girl named Lilavati Singh applied for passports for himself and his wife to return to Fiji. As usual their photographs were attached with the applications. These photos were sent to Fyzabad, the native district of Singh.

There the photo of Lilavati was identified as that of the missing wife of Lachman Murao who left Murao's protection. Police were informed and they sent up Singh before the Additional Presidency Magistrate on a charge of giving false information. Lachman Murao was summoned from Fyzabad to give evidence. Lachman Murao, when he saw Lilavati in the Court he stated to the Magistrate that she was not his wife and he had made a mistake. Singh was discharged and the case was withdrawn.—A. P.

Bengal Prepares To Welcome Sen Gupta.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Elaborate arrangements are being made to accord a fitting reception to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who arrives in Calcutta to-morrow.—Free Press.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECH.

Congress Workers Arrested.

BENARES, April 2

Chitto Pande, a Congress worker in Ballia District was arrested under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code while delivering a lantern lecture at Belaunjha last night. He has been brought to Ballia for trial.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK FOR AUSTRALIA.

—:o:—

Board To Include Labourites.

CANBERRA, April 2.

Treasurer Theodore introduced a Bill to create a Central Reserve Bank on similar lines to South African Central Reserve Bank, with a capital of two million sterling derived from the Commonwealth Bank.

The Board will include Labourite representative.—Reuter.

TOADIES FLEE FROM FIELD!

Baffled By Presence Of Congress Leaders.

MEETING THAT COULD NOT BE HELD.

CAWNPORE, April 2.

A public meeting of some supporters of Government was announced to take place yesterday at 10-0 a.m. at Narwal village about 20 miles from Cawnpore. As members of the public, Messrs. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Harikarnath Sastry and Narain Rao Arora were also there for the meeting. But for some unaccountable reason the conveners did not hold any meeting till 2 p.m. and then announced the meeting was a private one of persons holding certain opinions only.

Afterwards, Messrs. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Harinarnath Sastry and others left the meeting followed by the whole audience, excepting two dozen people including a sub-divisional officer, a Tahsildar and some Police officers and landlords.

Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and others then held an open air meeting and exhorted the villagers to join the Mahatma's campaign and support it by all means in their power.

The organisers of first meeting held a private meeting afterwards within closed doors.—Free Press.

ALL EYES TURNED TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Call To Youths Of India.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) April 2.

A crowded meeting was held at Hyderabad last night under the Presidentship of Dr. Choitram at which Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram spoke at length on the question of Satyagraha against Salt Laws. He gave personal impressions of his visit to Mahatma Gandhi and appealed to the people to take full part in the present struggle. "The eyes of the whole world were now focussed on India and on the progress of the movement inaugurated by its great leader" said Mr. Jairamdas.

THE FIRST STEP.

Continuing, Mr. Jairamdas gave a graphic description of the events of the 12th March and of the subsequent march of Mahatmaji towards Dandi. He explained that Mahatma selected Salt Laws for Satyagraha for various good reasons. They affected the poor more than any other laws. They affected Hindus, Muslims all alike. The breach of Salt Laws could easily assume a form of mass civil disobedience. It was the first step towards sterner forms of civil disobedience.

RISE TO THE OCCASION.

Dealing with the local situation, Mr. Jairamdas said salt which really cost not even one anna per maund was being sold at Rs. 5 per maund to the poor people. Sind had inexhaustible resources of salt supply. Leaving aside the two hundreds miles of sea coast, Sind had miles of stretches of natural salt. Two salt lakes existed in Sind. Natural salt contained in the area of twenty by fifteen miles in Hyderabad District alone could last, even according to official calculation, for several years for the whole of India. He appealed to the audience to rise to the occasion and support, Mahatma Gandhi's action by their own example.

EMULATE THE GIRLS OF GUJARAT.

Dr. Choitram described Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Broach and his inspired speeches at Broach. He broke down twice in the course of his speech in describing how Mahatma Gandhi at this advanced age was giving every minute of his life and every drop of blood to free India. He appealed to young men to follow the example set by the young girls of Gujarat and asked them to enroll themselves as volunteers.

The Satyagraha Committee has started collections for the Satyagraha Fund. One anonymous donor has promised one hundred rupees every month till the end of the struggle.—Free Press.

EXTRA POLICE FOR RAE BAREILY.

—:o:—

Plans For Satyagraha To Be Decided.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

RAE BAREILLY, April 1.

Extra police consisting of armed and unarmed police constables have arrived in Rae Bareilly.

Pandit Matpad Misra and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai addressed a meeting in the village of Khurati, a village in the estate of Sardar Birbalsingh and hoisted National Flag. They exhorted the villagers to remain firm in their attitude and not to recede an inch.

Kumar Suresh Singh, younger brother of Raja Saheb of Kalakankar (Pratabgarh) is arriving here this evening with his group of twelve volunteers under the leadership of Kumar Suresh Singh started from Kalakankar on foot on the 30th March and travelled the whole distance of 50 miles in two halts. On their way they received a warm reception from villages who flocked round them to listen to what they had to say about their mission and followed them for miles. Kumar Suresh Singh has been explaining to the people that he has joined the Satyagraha Army of Mahatma Gandhi for Purna Swaraj and they should also do the same. He was marching to Rae Bareilly to take the earliest opportunity of offering himself and his group as Civil Resisters against the Salt Act.

WORLD OF SPORT

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Bombay Gymkhana 'A' Eliminated.

The B. E. S. Old Boys were decidedly lucky to win their second round match against the Bombay Gymkhana 'A' team yesterday, and it was only the bad shooting on part of the Gymkhana forwards combined with a little luck for the Old Boys that they came out victorious.

The losers were more aggressive in the first half, but fell away in the second and lost a couple of good chances. Turner and Mendonca were prominent in the half line of the Old Boys side and played very well indeed, while Gidney the left winger did some useful work. For the Gymkhana, Ransford and Cummings in the defence were hard to get past and Davies made some good individual efforts.

The game opened with the Old Boys on the offensive, Loveday skying a ball over the post thereby losing a good chance within a couple of minutes of the start. Soon after Romer put in a soft one into the goalie's pads but Lilly gave his side a lead when he scored from a melee in front of the Gymkhana goal. After fifteen minutes play, both side, indulged in aimless hitting, the Old Boys being particularly to blame. The Gymkhana then set down to work and Kerr sent in a hot shot from close range which was well saved by Harper. Romer then got away with the ball and scored, but he was just out of the circle, and the goal was disallowed. A few minutes before half time, a combined effort by the Gymkhana forwards gave Davies the opportunity of equalising from a pass off Hall.

The Old Boys raided the Gymkhana goal on resumption but their efforts were unawarded. Lilly hitting wide of the mark. By this time the match had dwindled down into a hard hitting affair till Loveday intercepted a well directed pass from Gidney to put the Old Boys ahead with a stinging shot. Full time was signalled with the Gymkhana pressing but they were unlucky and the Old Boys passed into the next round.

The winners will have to improve considerably if they want to win their next match and a change in their defence would be a right way in this direction.

The teams were:—

B. E. S OLD BOYS:—F. Harper goal; Thornber and Atkinson, backs; Marsall, Turner and J. Mendonca, halves; Kail, E. Loveday, Romer, Lilly and F. Gidney, forwards.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'A':—B. Brunt goal; Ransford and Cummings backs; Clark, Bradley and Richardson halves; Thomas, Greer, Davies, Kerr and Hall forwards.

Referees:—Messr Cyriaco De Souza and Littlewood

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 PM.

"Rest" Ranwar vs. Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys.

KOLHAPUR'S FINAL FIXTURE.

—:o:—

Some Horses Fancied To-day.

Racegoers, at least those who have made the trip to Kolhapur will bid good-bye to racing for a while to-day The last fixture of the Spring meeting is bound to be well attended and as the important Shri Shahu Maharaja Cup is, one of the prizes to be competed for the racing should be of a high order of interest.

The Kolhapur stable appears to have the strongest hand for this event. I fancy the chances of INDIAN STAR again and SHIVANIWAS is yet another grey who must be thereabouts. MEENA is well ridden, is bound to give the best of them trouble.

TINDER GEE, NANNY and ECLAIR appeals to me most in the race for the Flying Plate. The first named should just about to hold his own.

MOLLY KING has struck form and competes with a great chance of success in Divison I of the W. I. T. C Plate. SA'EE, BRITISH LION should provide the opposition.

ELWARDH, can repeat a recent winning performance in Division I, YOUNG SADIAN appears to be the most dangerous rival and SUNNY DAY can easily fill a minor placing.

The Shirol Plate will be run in two divisions. YONA missed an engagement last Monday, but looks a good thing for Division I to-day, RAHAM and BULBUL HAZAR are worth a flutter. Both are in fine fettle.

YAFAR, JEWEL and WAALIM are expected to contest the second division and if I have to make a chance as to the winner I shall plump for the first named.

TIMIAT II should credit the Kolhapur establishment with a success in the Novice Plate. In looking for something to beat him I fear nothing more than SHEKIB. BAJI is thought certain to place.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Huge Financing Co. Formed.

WITH CAPITAL OF £6 MILLONS.

RUGBY, April 2.

Newspapers announce the preliminary details of the new Financial Company that is being formed under the auspices of the Bank of England, which, it is understood, will assist in rationalisation of industry by providing the capital necessary to finance reconstruction schemes.

The Company will it is stated, be known as the Banker's Industrial Development Comppany and will have a capital of six million pounds. Of these shares 45 would be "A" shares and 15 "B" shares of one hundred thousand pounds each.

The shares, will, it is understood, be subscribed by Securities Management Trust which was formed last year by the Bank of England and "A" shares by such other banks and issuing houses as participate in the scheme.

In connection with the report of the formation of the Company a recent statement by Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Thomas, that the city had expressed willingness to cooperate in certain schemes for assisting industry is recalled.—B. O. W.

JEWS & PALESTINE RIOT REPORT.

—:o:—

Dr. Weizman Interviewed.

"NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARABS IMPOSSIBLE."

LONDON, April 1.

Dr. Weizmann, President of the Zionist Organisation, speaking to press representatives, expressed the opinion that the Palestine Inquiry Commission's report would be a severe disappointment to Jews. The report was unsympathetic and dealt with fundamental problems on very insufficient evidence.

Asked whether a contact would be established with the Arab Delegation, Dr. Weizmann said: As long as Arabs think that by violence they can stop us from building a National Home in Palestine, which is our right, it will be very difficult for us to negotiate with them."

PRESS COMMENTS.

—:o:—

RUGBY, April 1.

Commenting on the report of the Palestine Commission, the "Times" says: To sum up its contents in a phrase, the report makes a strong case for a definition of the practical limits of Zionist Colonisation in Palestine if it is not to result in the "poor Arab" problem, but it also suggests that the first and foremost duty of the Mandatory Power is to leave no doubt whatever in the mind of either race that this country intends to retain the Mandate with which the League of Nations has entrusted it and to maintain law and order throughout the country. So long as that is clearly understood there is everything to be said for a clear re-statement of the terms of the Mandate and of the policy by which it is to be carried out in practice.

RIGHTS OF COMMUNITIES.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: The report goes to the root of the matter in insisting that what is needed, and without delay, as between the Jew and the Arab is a statement of policy which shall leave neither community in any doubt as to its position and its guaranteed rights under the Mandate or the Balfour Declaration or as to Government's intention to support that policy with all necessary vigour.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 7

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement result within ninety after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prio. the accident, have s. his or her name in in. pencil in the space prov.

(c) Notice of the accident be given to THE [illegible] CHRONICLE CO., LTD. its Head Office in [illegible] within fourteen days [illegible] occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates other information shall furnished by the perso claiming upon request fo. the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixte[illegible] under sixty-five years o. and to accidents withi[illegible] dia, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limit[illegible] to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at t time of the accident the signed coupon on hi[illegible] her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. April 3rd. to 6 a. m. April 4th 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

RETRENCHMENT IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Chief Officer Applies For Leave Prior To Retirement.

The suggestion that Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Chief Officer of the Bombay Improvement Trust might resign his post was made by a member at a meeting of Improvements Committee held on Tuesday afternoon. The Commmittee considered the resolutions of the Improvements Board making drastic cuts in the Budget grants for the year 1930/31 under various heads including retrenchment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman drew pointed attention in regard to effecting retrenchment in the staff and abolition of higher posts. He said that the Board's resolution was to effect retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 2,80,000. He hoped that in carrying out the retrenchment certain principles as indicated by the Corporation would be observed. He also wished that the axe would not only be applied to clerks and other subordinate staff but also the "taller poppies".

While the Chief Officer was explaining that retrenchment would be carried out impaprtially, Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar interjected and remarked: "Even the Chief Officer is thinking of resigning his post."

The Committee finally passed a resolution requesting the Chief Officer to submit an early report with regard to carrying out retrenchment.

The Chief Officer has submitted the following application regarding retiremeent.

CHIEF OFFICER'S APPLICATION.

"I regret that in view of the Board's Resolution No. 89 dated the 25th instant reducing the provision made in the Budget for establishment it will not be possible for me to carry on the administration of the Trust in an efficient manner or to safeguard its interests to the extent which appears to me necessary.

I beg therefore to apply for such leave on average salary as may be due to me on July 1st next and for permission to retire from the Board's service on the expiration thereof. I have selected July 1st (i.e. three months hence) so as not to put the Board to any undue inconvenience.

Needless to say I regret having to sever my long connection with the Trust in this manner but in view of the effect of the above quoted resolution no other course is open to me."

PROPAGANDA FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

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U. P. Excise Board's Communigue.

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

Under the direction of the Sub-Committee of the United Provinces Excise Advisory Board which was appointed by the Governor in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council in June, 1929, with Mr. J. L. Sathe, Excise Commissioner as Secretary, the said Sub-Committee has issued a communique to the Chairman of Municipal and District Boards and Chairman of Educational Committees, U.P., "to enquire what steps if any have been taken by your Board in accordance with the views of Mahatma Gandhi and other social reformers against the use of intoxicants and whether and to what extent your Board would be prepared to assist directly in the furtherance of a propaganda in favour of total abstinence."

The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee of the Provincial Excise Advisory Board under whose direction, the enquiry under reference is being made are as follows:—A Committee should examine various methods of conducting propaganda in favour of total abstinence to be undertaken by non-official agency and suggest the methods of propaganda most suited to the United Provinces. Are the Government Departments to take part in carrying on of this propaganda? In what shape the Government should help non-official agencies in the conduct of this propaganda and if the Government are to participate in the conduct of this propaganda, what shape this particippation should take?—Free Press. fi

BENGAL "MINISTRY"

—:o:—

Motions Of Censure.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee has given notice of two motions of no-confidence in the Bengal Ministry. One mentions the name of only one Hindu Minister while the other refers to the two Mahomedan Ministers. When the Council meets this afternoon Mr. Bannerjee will ask for the leave of the House to make the motion and if 46 members support him, the President will fix a day for its discussion.

Mr. Bannerjee's action is sequel to the exciting debate yesterday at the end of which the Government managed by a majority of three to secure the withdrawal of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Bill 1929.—A.P.

Sydney—Airmen Smith and Shiers were brought to Wyndham by search party which rescued them yesterday. Airmen are rather weak but will be fit in few days. —Reuter.

WANTED AN UNAMBIGUOUS POLICY.

—:o:—

Palestine Arab Delegation's Demand.

LONDON, April 1.

The Palestine Enquiry Commission's report "fairly describes the situation. Arabs are treated fairly in the report." This is the opinion expressed by the Palestine Arab Delegation in a statement to Reuter welcoming the Commission's proposals to deal with land and immigration provided the policy is unambiguously stated The delegation is preparing a memorandum for submission to British Government, embodying its grievances and suggestions.—Reuter.

POLICE OPEN FIRE TWICE.

—:o:—

Heavy Casualties In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Five Indians were killed this afternoon, as the result of police-firing upon the carters who had assembled in large numbers in Strand Road at the Calcutta end of Howrah Bridge and in Harrison Road to offer satyagraha as a protest against the enforcement of new rule restraining carters from taking out buffaloes during the hottest hours of the day. About fifty on either side including three European sergeants and a number of policemen were injured. Most of these have been admitted into the local hospitals including five who have received gun-shot wounds. Mr. P. N. Mookerjee, Assistant Commissioner, Northern Districts, is also reported to have sustained injuries. Those killed include an aged Bengali named Bhusan Chandra Ghose who was seated in his shop in Cotton Street and an Ooriya who was on the roof of a house in Clive Street.

The disturbances first started in Strand Road where all attempts of the police to remove carts and to clear the traffic failed and as the crowd refused to disperse when asked to do so a charge was made on the men, but as the police were repulsed by a shower of brickbats, they opened fire. After the situation was brought under control there, cases of fighting were reported from Burra Bazaar. Here the carters had blocked parts of Harrison Road and dislocated traffic, and as all attempts to disperse them proved abortive, the police had to open fire. Here some four men were killed. The entire area presented almost a battle scene. Streets were jammed with carts most of which were overtured and were without wheels. Balconies of houses on both sides were crammed with spectators. The ssituation for the police was worse on account of the quantity of brickbats available on the spot in a number of houses in the course of construction. A tense atmosphere prevails. Black-flagged processions paraded some of the streets carrying defiant inscriptions.—A. P.

NEW RULES SUSPENDED.

—:o:—

Victory For Carters?

CALCUTTA, Aprpil 2.

It is understood that the new rule restaining carters from taking out buffgaloes between noon and 3 p.m. has been susppended. Carts to-day were plying as usual.

Armed pickets have been stationed in the disturbed area and flying squads are patrolling the streets.

Nine students belonging to different schools and colleges have been arrested, in connection with last night's disturbance in Cornwallis Street. Here also the police oppened fire, resulting in one man being wounded.—A. P.

Official Version.

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CALCUTTA, Apr. 1.

Minor disturbances of a similar took place in several other parts of the city.

According to official version 25,000 carters stopped work by concerted plan at Strand Road, Howrah Bridge and its approaches. They took pins out of the cart wheels and dropped the carts with loads of steel rails, corrugated iron bales of Merchandise and boxes across the road so as completely to block it.

They then entrenched themselves behind these barricades of carts in gullies and on houses and when police came to clear the road they opened fullisade of bricks, soda water bottles, iron bars and other missiles.

MEERUT CASE.

—:o:—

Defence Objects To Certain Documents.

SPRATT & ORDINANCE FACTORY UNION.

MEERUT, April 1.

Mr. Mitter, Crown counsel, continued to explain the documents seized from Spratt's possession when the hearing of the alleged Conspipracy Case was resumed today.

Bannerjee, accused, objected to the document containing proceedings of the Ishapore Ordinance Factory Union on the ground that it was not written by the accused and the contents had not been proved.

Mr. Sinha, Defence Counsel, for Ghate, Mirajkar, Adhikary and Joshi raised the question of admissibility of the contents of documents of this nature, suggesting that if prosecution was now only proving recovery of these documents they were admissible on that ground. Mr. Sinha further suggested that convenient plan would be to raise the question before arguments.

Mr. Mitter replying said he could not accede to the suggestion of the Defence Advocate as he did not stick to arrangements in the lower court. The question of admissibility and relevancy should be raised and decided as each document was put in. Mr. Mitter emphasised that documents found in possession of the accused would be used for the purpose of effecting (1) knowledge of its contents, (2) proving truth of the contents and (3) as an admission. It was not necessary that the documents should be written by the accused. It had been proved that the documents were found in his possession and his conduct with reference to it had been such that he was aware of its contents and admitted its accuracy. The Ishapore Union proceedings were in all fours with the above observations. The proceedings show connection of Spratt and Banerjee with the Ordnance Union. Spratt had admitted the genuineness and correctness and the matter contained in the proceedings.

The Court admitted the documents but said he was prepared to consider Mr. Sinha's point. Several defence exhibits were put in by Spratt and other accused.

The Court rose for the day.—A. P.

SATIN SEN TAKEN TO DARJEELING.

The Himalayan Expedition.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Sjt. Satin Sen, who was brought down here, from Midnapore and locked up in Alipore Jail, has been again taken away. Two days back some friends saw him being carried away to Sealdah Station and I hastened to enquire where he was being taken to. I got the information that he is incarcerated in Darjeeling where I personally went and on enquiry I found that he was taken there and was given solitary cell. It is reported that he is run down in health.

HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION.

During my sojourn of a day at Darjeeling I met the members of the expedition party, who are starting for the Kanchanjaga on 5th April. Meanwhile they are awaiting necessary permission from the Nepal Government. The wife of the leader of the party, is not likely to climb the submit, but will stay at the base and will look after necessary supply of provisions, etc., etc. Over 300 Nepalees are engaged as coolies to carry the supply and some of them will act as runners.

Anti-Foreign Feeling in China.

LONDON, April 1.

Peking.—Details of unbridled atrocities and wholesale destruction by Red troops in Kiangsi Province are given in reports regarding capture of missionaries, Porteous and Gemmell, which occurred while Red troops were sacking Yuanchowki.

They indicate that prominent citizens were tortured and murdered and that City Magistrate was boiled in oil. Fiendish banditry in Kiangsi is becoming worse. Anti-foreign feeling is strongest since 1927. Missionaries and their families are evacuating Nanchang fearing that town may fall in hands of Reds.—Reuter.

Several policemen were injured in their attempt to dislodge rioters and on certain occasions individual firing was ordered by police after due warning in order to disperse the rioters.—A. P.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Disturbance In Jute Mill Area.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 1.

Mr. Mirza, General Secretary, Bengal Jute Workers Union was arrested this afternoon on a charge of violating magisterial order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting him from entering the jute mill area without previous permission.

Two other workers of the Union were also arrested at Jagatdal while picketing at the gates of the Anglo-India Jute Mill.—A.P.

FACTS

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AMANULLAH'S VISIT TO TURKEY.

—:o:—

Connected With His Mother-In-Law.

Advices received from Istamboul state that the sole object of the ex-King Amanullah's visit to Turkey was to approach the Turkish authorities respecting his mother-in-law who is living in straightened circumstances in Istamboul. It is understood that the Turkish authorities have now placed at her disposal a handsome palace in front of the Bosphorus.—"Muslim Outlook."

IRAQ-NEJD NEGOTIATIONS

—:o:—

Concluded Successfully,

A message from Koweit says that His Majesty Sultan Ib-Saud arrived at Aqir and immediately left for Al-Ihsa to examine the conditions of that area. After spending a week there His Majesty will go to Ar-Riyaz by automobile and will then leave for Mecca where he is expected to arrive by the end of March in order personally to supervise the progress of affairs in the Haj.

He has issued a communique to the heads of his Government, and the officials, which states that His Majesty's conference with King Faisul of Iraq has yielded ample benefit to the Arabs, and has strengthened the cords of affection and brotherhood between the two Governments. The Nejed ruler has extolled the friendly spirit which reigned at the negotiations of the Persian Gulf and removed every controversy and misunderstanding.—"Muslim Outlook."

INDIAN HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 1.

An Indian Hospitality (1930) Committee of non-political characters has been formed under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Hamilton, member of the House of Commons, and including other members of the House of Commons and, prominent persons interested in India, with view to securing suitable accommodation where desired for distinguished Indians visiting England and the provison of useful socal contacts which will give visitors a friendly atmosphere, and enlarged opportunities for meeting Britishers interested in Indian affairs.

Indians intending to visit England in 1930 are invited to communicate with H. S. L. Polak, Honorary Secretary, 265, Strand, London.—Reuter.

GERMAN CABINET'S POLICY.

—:o:—

VOTE OF 'NO-CONFIDENCE' TABLED.

LONDON, April 1.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag today, Chancellor Bruening made a statement on the new Government's policy. He declared that the predecessors' foreign policy would be continued and international agreements would be respected. He made it clear that he had been authorised by President Hindenburg to dissolve the Reichstag, if Government's programme was not approved, as speedy action in vital matters was essential.

The Communists have tabled a motion of 'no-confidence' which will be voted on Friday.—Reuter.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

—:o:—

Alleged Stone-Throwing On A Moving Train.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen still continues, though two months have passed since it began. The strike leaders have postponed launching of the Satyagraha till the 10th instant, in view of the departure of Mr. Ruikar, their leader to Delhi. The Matunga and Parel Workshops remained closed. The picketing was carried on at all centres as usual.

On Tuesday at about 11-45 a.m. while the Poona Mail was passing through Masjid station, the driver and the foreman saw two persons who are alleged to have thrown stones at the engine. They reported the matter to Sergeant O'Neil who arrested Luxmon Keshav and Shripat Dhondu near Masjid station. They were placed on Wednesday morning by Sub-Inspector Samuel before Mr D. N. D. Khandalawalla. His Worship remanded the accused till the 7th instant.

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COLOUR PREJUDICE—A BARBAROUS RELIC.

But It Exists At Cambridge.

LONDON, Feb. 27.
(By Mail)..

A motion which declared that the presence of Eastern students did not promote a better understanding was heavily defeated at the Cambridge Union last night. Indian and other Oriental students took a prominent part in the debate on both sides, among those who spoke against the motion being the Varsity boxing captain, D. G. Obeyesekere.

The motion "That the presence of Oriental students in the Universities of Western Europe does not promote better understanding between the white and coloured races," was proposed by Mr. E. Sankey (Pembroke).

He suggested that for Oriental the word Asiatic should be substituted, and European and Asiatic for white and coloured. The motion really turned on the word understand. What they often heard spoken of as understanding was really only observation.

RACIAL AVERSION.

Even the "Golden Bough" contented itself with a recital of customs and not of the underlying mental principles The Western reaction to Eastern customs was simply "How queer," which was a sign that they did not understand.

He did not think there was any racial aversion. It was a matter rather of difference in culture than of difference of blood. If they found it, as they did, difficult to understand even their near neighbours, how much more difficult was it to understand the Eastern nations.

Beyond the difficulty of language there was always the difficulty of separate cultures. In the end it came to this, they thought differently. When the problem was complicated as it was in the Dominions the problem became still more difficult. Eastern students were here in Cambridge simply as Westerners. He suggested that their contact with the Western mind was superficial.

Indian and other Asiatic students kept very much together, and rarely found out anything about English family life. This applied still more to other Western European universities, where the college system did not exist. The incidents that sometimes arose too from the contact of East and West hardly led to a better understanding.

Opposing the motion, Mr. S. S. Dhavan (Emmanuel) remarked that the word understanding did not imply any deep anthropological knowledge, but relations. The crux of the problem was the presence of Oriental students in English universities, and particularly of Indian students. The Indian student created no colour problem in France and Germany.

ENGLISH COLDNESS.

Things which might cause bitterness, apart from the actual colour problem included the different ideals of education. Humour was not an integral part of the Indian mentality, and sport was only just becoming popular. When the Indian student came to the English University he might cause a certain clash of temperament quite apart from colour prejudice. The Indian student came into this country with a mixture of inferiority, suspicion and touchiness which led to curious results.

Contact between East and West had nothing to do with international complications. They were not prepared to buy admission to a Western university by giving up their political pretensions. "You are very pleasant in your own homes," he went on, "but not in ours." Their contact with the good qualities of the Englishman did, he thought, soften even the hardest Anglophobe. It was the coldness of the English which made the Indian students band themselves together.

Even the Englishman, he remarked, amid laughter, tired of his school-girl complexion, went to the Riviera: It was not colour that raised a social bar, but the dislike of an alien culture. The real solution lay in education of the best type. Contact beteween Eastern and Western students was no new thing. He instanced the Graeco-Indian universities and the university of Cordova. Should they meet when they were old and could learn or unlearn nothing, or while they were still impressionable? Should they deprive themselves of the advantages of international contact?

NOT ANTI-ORIENTAL.

Supporting the motion, Mr. R. W. W. Stanbury (King's) said the motion was by no means anti-Oriental. From his own observations it seemed to him that Orientals at the University did not mix very well. Many Indian gentlemen remained to the end of their stay in their relations with English students rather in the relation of Freshmen at the beginning of their first Term.

They suggested that rather than people's feelings should be hurt, Eastern students should not come to Western Universities. Those Indians who did go back from Western Universities seemed the least well disposed towards the English ideas and institutions. Their stay seemed to lead to a certain acerbity.

It was not to be expected that contact at Western Universities would be successful. Colour prejudice was a barbarous relic, but it did exist. By throwing people together who had an instinctive aversion they could hardly expect good results. It was possible that by not meeting people they would get along better.

SHRINKING DISTANCES.

Mr. H. C. Piper (Clare) opposing the motion, remarked that the important fact of geography in the 20th century was the shrinking of distances. The principles which 100 years ago were purely European were now world-wide. At the present time, owing to the manifestations of industrialism, there was growing up a desire in the Oriental countries to govern themselves. It was not strange that the coloured races should wish to take their place in the comity of nations.

It was claimed in these days that Europe was no longer preying upon coloured native populations. Yet India was becoming consciously national. They criticised us because we did not treat the Indians with the respect they consider due. In this respect they compared unfavourably with the French administration. A Moor became a French citizen with a French citizen's rights.

The East was in the process of becoming industrialised. The mind of the East had turned accordingly to material things. We of the European race had derived considerable benefit from our development of the East, and it was only fair that the Eastern students should in return come to English Universities to learn all the arts and sciences of the West.

SUBJECT RACES.

As far as Camridge was concerned, he had not met many Oriental students, and he could say that in most cases there was a great similarity in interests. Even in sport they had their immortals. There was much in common between them. Differences tended to be smoothed out in an atmosphere of tolerence. If they were to have a better understanding of the subject races, they must meet on a basis of greater equality.

On a division, 30 voted for the motion and 125 against, the motion being lost by 95 votes.—Free Press.

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BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL

(Continued from page 6)

are determined to have own Swaraj in medical matters. If we are united in our resolve who can prevent us from achieving it?

Will the Indian medical profession stand united to the last in this righteous fight? and will it support and give strength to the Universities and the Government of India, which for once happens to be on the side of at least one section of the Indian people and its rights? While Mahatma Gandhi is making world history in matters political, shall we lag behind even in this matter of self-respect when the sacrifice demanded is practically negligible and the cause of freedom from foreign domination in matters medical is incomparably great? Speeches and resolution alone won't do. They are all right and even necessary in their own way; but deeds alone will count in the end. The medical profession is reputed to be comprised of men who are considered to be of independent temperament and to be able to afford to be so independent. It can and should act in a dignified manner and go forward with courage and determination in the march for freedom. Let it not be said that in the hour of trial it was found wanting.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE FOR UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

—:o:—

Give Second Class Fare.

Mr. Appabhai G. Desai has addressed the following letter to the Registrar of the University of Bombay:—

I shall feel much obliged to you if you will kindly put before the next meeting of the Syndicate, the following resolution which I intend to move in the next meeting of the Senate:—

"In view of the heavy expenditure incurred at the time of every meeting of the Senate and also of by way of paying traveling allowthe various bodies of the Senate ances and daily allowances to the members of the Senate and to the members of the various other Bodies of the Senate, the Senate hereby resolves that only the Second Class Fare should be given to the members hereafter instead of hte First Class Fare. The Senate further resolves that the daily allowance of Rs. 7 and 8 annas should be discontinued hereafter."

CAMPAIGN FOR DOMINION STATUS.

—:o:—

Broadcasting Literature And Pamphlets.

MADRAS, April 1.

Mr. Peter Freeman, M. P., Chairman of the Commonwelth of India League, observes in the course of a statement to "New India": We have launched an extensive and vigorous campaign for Dominion Status for India throughout Britain. Appeals and circulars have been sent to Labour Party's branches, adult schools, guides and other organisations aggregating 10,000. Free literature and pamphlets have been utilised to the greatest possible extent.

The Parliamentary Committee recently formed for the purpose of providing information is arousing the interest of members of both Houses.

Several members of the Houuse of Commons are joining the Executive Committee of the Leaguue, an Indian Labour Committee has also been formed to keep in touch with industrial and trade matters with Mr. Basil Nowell as Secretary.—A. P.

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DRUG TRAFFIC IN THE EAST.

How League Of Nations Tackles The Problem.

The Information Section of the League of Nations sends the following for publication:—

The League of Nations Committee draws attention to the large surplus of cocaine, averaging 1,131 kilos (over a ton) per annum for the years 1923 to 1928, which appeared to be left in Japanese production, according to the Japanese annual report, after deducting the small exports and probable internal consumption. The Committee also pointed to the enormous seizures of cocaine in India, of which a considerable quantity was of undoubted Japanese origin. The Japanese delegate made a reservation with regard to the estimate of internal consumption of cocaine in Japan, which he thought might be much higher than the Committee suggested. He said his Government was investigating this matter and was doing its best to deal with the illicit traffic. For this purpose it had introduced new regulations, and had decided, as announced at the last Assembly, to decrease the manufacture of cocaine in Japan by 10 per cent. per annum for a period of four years.

The Swiss report pointed out that during the past three years Switzerland had reduced her manufacture of morphine and heroin by about 75 per cent. and that from 1930 onwards there would be a further decrease in both manufacture and export, particularly of morphine, as a result of new regulations. In Switzerland almost all applications for the export of drugs to China were refused, except in very small quantities.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

During the past year a number of cases of illicit traffic some of them of the first importance, have been detected and there has been considerable success in tracing the channels through which drugs enter the illicit traffic. But important sources of supply and centres of distribution have not yet been traced and the illicit traffic still extends to almost every part of the world. Egypt is being flooded with drugs to such a degree that the number of addicts is estimated by the Egyptian Government as reaching a total of 500,000 out of a populations of 14 millions. Cocaine is streaming into India, Malaya and other regions in large quantities from centres of distribution which are at present only partially known. Drugs and opium are being smuggled, also in large quantities, into the United States and Canada. Large seizures of opium have continued to be made in the Far East, and a mysterious brand of prepared opium bearing the false label: "Lam Kee Hop, Macao" has been found in Canada, Australia, the United States and the Dutch East Indies.

JAPANESE SMUGGLERS.

With reference to the smuggling of cocaine in India, Malaya, etc., from the Far East, the Committee pointed out that the cocaine seizures bear in some cases the labels of Japanese firms licensed by the Japanese Government to manufacture drugs, in particular the Hoshi Manufacturing Company and the Koto Seiyaku Manufacturing Company; and in more numerous cases the labels of the Buddha, Elephant, Fujitsuru and "Taemnufa Fo One" brands of unknown origin, accompanied in a number of cases by a forged German brand. Some evidence pointed to the existence of a centre of this traffic in a district in Southern China; the Chinese Government is investigating this matter.

Over 2,000 cases of Persian opium were shipped during 1929 from the Persian Gulf, mostly on Chinese and Japanese ships, and declared for Vladivostok but certainly smuggled into China. On the other hand, large seizures of Chinese opium both raw and prepared were made in Hong Kong, Dutch East Indies, Malaya and the Philippines.

FRANCE FOLLOWS SUIT.

The French firm of Roessler fils, near Mulhouse, whose activities are now the subject of judicial enquiry, in the last 3-1|2 years exported over six tons of heroin, nearly a ton of morphine and 205 kgs. of cocaine, nearly all of which went into the illicit traffic. Three other French firms, which are also being judicially investigated, have appeared in a number of cases in the last few years as the source of drugs in the illicit traffic, and one of them was mentioned in the report of the Committee last year. One of these firms is establishing a factory in Constantinople and the Committee recommends that full particulars of its illicit transactions should be furnished to the Turkish Government. It also draws attention to the illicit activities of forwarding agents, and insists once more in the strongest possible manner on the importance of an effective application of the licence system. Certain firms which have for years been supplying drugs for illicit use have been allowed to carry on because no actual contravention of the law in force had been committed by them. Licenses should be issued only to firms whose good faith is undoubted.

In view of the extent to which China is suffering from the illicit traffic in narcotics and the difficulties experienced by the Chinese Government in combating this traffic in existing conditions, the Committee put the question of the drug situation in China on the agenda of its next session. It asked the League Council to call the attention of the Treaty Powers to the matter.

LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURE.

The Committee adopted a plan for the limitation of the manufacture of drugs as requested by the Assembly resolution of September last. This plan will be submitted to the Council which will decide on the convening of a conference. Should the Council decide to convene a conference the Committee suggests that the date should be fixed towards the end of October 1930. The plan provides for (1) fixing the world's production; (2) allocating this mount by a quota system between the manufacturing countries; (3) distributing the amount so that each consuming country receives what it requires for its medical and scientific needs.

Each country should supply an annual estimate for the ensuing years of its requirements for medical and scientific purposes in respect of the drugs covered by the convention to the central authority designated in the proposed convention for the limitation of manufacture. If a country does not furnish an estimate the central authority is to make such an estimate. The estimate should be furnished by a date allowing the total world manufacture for the ensuing year to be determinated a specified number of months before the beginning of that year. Estimates will be binding, but revised estimates may be submitted with an explanation of the circumstances justifying the change. The central authority may ask for explanations in the case of any estimate that appears extravagant.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

The allocation of the production quotas should be arranged between the governments of manufacturing countries or between the manufacturers themselves, with the approval of their governments. The allocation is to be based on the production for medical and scientific purposes and production which has gone to supply the illicit traffic shall, so far as it can be estimated, be excluded. Each government is to enforce the production of quota for its manufacturers. Each manufacturing country may provide for its own medical and scientific needs. If a country not at present manufacturing drugs wishes to do so, it must give notice in time to allow the manufacturing quotas to be readjusted accordingly.

A central office is to be kept currently informed of all orders received and supplies made, so that the governments of countries to which orders are sent can satisfy themselves before giving an export licence that the country from which the order is given is entitled to receive the quantity ordered.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Committee considered the Assembly's recommendation that it should be enlarged in order to secure more effective representation of non-manufacturing countries. With its 13 members, 3 assessors and a United States observer, the Committee already numbers seventeen, and non-manufacturing countries, including those which produce the raw material for the drugs, are already in a majority. The point of view that a further enlargement of the Committee would make it less effective was accordingly urged, but against this it was suggested that in view of the Assembly's recommendation an enlargement could not be avoided and would result in increasing the Committee's authority.

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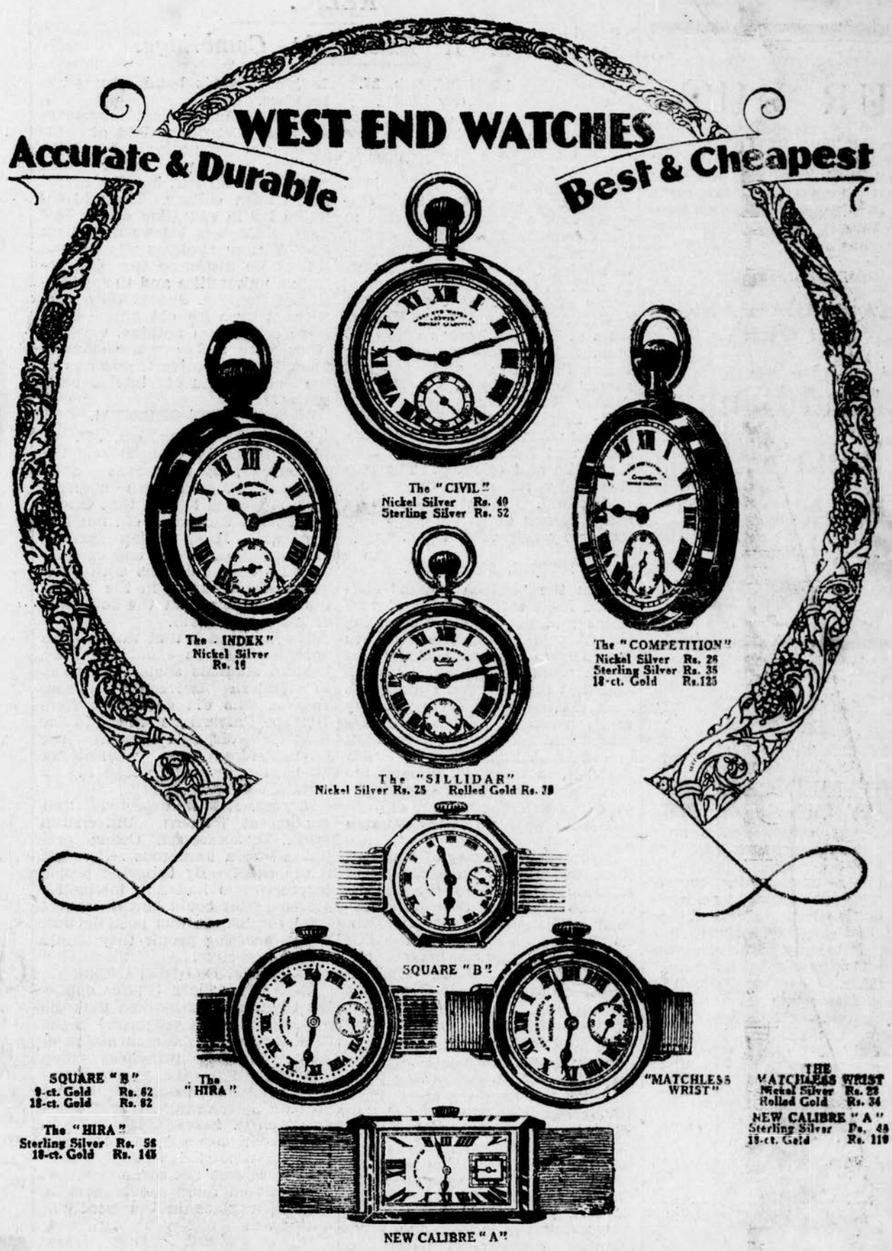
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—:o:—

Progressive Reforms.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN NADIR SHAH'S REGIME.

(From A Correspondent.)

In view of conflicting statements published regarding Afghanistan, it is better that a statement of facts as actually happening there will not be out of date:—

The condition in the country after the revolution is improving. Various clans and tribes have now come to realise the value of peace and tranquillity. Accordingly it is seen now that whenever there appears slight differences which were considered very serious in the time of ex-King Amanullah Khan, were rather exaggerated through selfish motives are now settled by the people themselves.

Mohammad Umar Khan, Lieutenant General, has done valorous deeds in Mazar Sharif. After Kabul was conquered some recalcitrants who were there were duly warned and some were punished by him. He managed to regularise all the Government departments which has begun to work properly. There is no adversary to be seen in that territory. Necessary steps for affording all help to the Government are voluntarily taken by the public themselves. Since Mazar Sharif has undergone many troubles during the period of revolution His Royal Majesty simply out of mercy and love towards his subjects deputed Mirza Mohammad Yakib Khan, Governor of Kabul, as the Chief of the Administrative Committee.

The province of Qataghan and Badakhshan are nicely co-operating with Nazir Mohammad Safar Khan, the Afghan Governor, there.

The Province of Herat is being ably administered by Abdur Rahim Khan. This was a province which remained intact during the Afghan revolution and underwent no loss or damage.

Peace is prevailing in Kandahar. From Kandahar to Ghazni all the tribes and clans have been dutiful to their Government and have no sort of complaint.

Suleman Khel Tribes:—This tribe has an extraordinary attachment to His Majesty King Nadir Shah. Their representatives are at present in Capital.

The Southern provinces are quite happy with the present conditions. Sher Ahmad Khan, Chief Commissioner, is working successfully there. Similarly in the Eastern Division Mohammad Gul Khan, Lieutenant General, has, after taking great trouble, collected a large number of Government rifles and organised a regular army and has made collection of revenues.

The Northern Division is enjoying calm and quiet, about 10,000 of rifles have been gathered from this part of Kon Daman, and the Government were still trying to take back further their arms from the people.

Kabul army is fully organised. The Afghan War Ministry is engaged in organising the regular movable forces and the Ministry is working quite satisfactorily.

As regards finances, this year five months have passed quite smoothly and no trouble has been felt by the Government. The Government have taken in hand the Budget of next year. There is sufficient money in the Government Treasury.

Okha Port News.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires uder date April 1:—

S. S. "Clan Mackeller" arrived at Port Okha on March 31 with 1,757 tons of cargo.—A. P.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

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WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR

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Dr. P. D. PRAMANIK,
P.O. BARTALA, CALCUTTA

What the People Say

A NUDE BEGGAR AT FERRY WHARF.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Many a time I have had occasions to go to the ferry wharf (commonly known as Goa Docks) whence the coasting steamers to the neighbouring ports such as Ratnagiri, Goa, etc., are leaving; and almost every time I went there I have not failed to see within the enclosure to the wharf a completely nude beggar—evidently a lunatic. His favourite place is near the entrance of the first enclosure, where he can be seen either lying or sitting down or promenading by the side of the road. It is indeed surprising how he has escaped the ever vigilant eye of the police for such a long time. Or has he been sequestered to that part of the city supposed to have been less frequented by the fashionable? Whatever it is I request and hope the authorities responsible to look after the destitute and the lunatic will see that this unfortunate being is removed under a roof and his nudity covered.—Yours, etc.,

Bandra, March 30. JOHN JEFFREY.

A B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The other day I noticed in one of the daily papers a complaint regarding the poor lighting at several stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The lighting may be poor enough, but the local timetables at some of the stations have been so placed as to be a little far away from the electric lights, with the result that passengers at night-time cannot very well see the timings of trains. For instance, at such an important station as Grant Road, the electric lights throw insufficient light on the local timetables displayed there, and it is with difficulty one can see the timings. The Railway authorities will, I trust, lose no time in putting matters right.—Yours, etc.,

March 31. "X".

INDIAN ENTERPRISE ABROAD.

—:o:—

The "Tanganyika Herald" says:

It has been a real pleasure and great convenience for the public, especially the Indian community, that a building contractor in the person of Mr. M. S. Sondhi, B.Sc., (Scot.) Civil Engineer, lately an Assistant Executive Engineer of the Bombay Presidency (Imperial Service) started his building scheme in Dar-es-Salaam on a very sound basis in the month of February, 1930. Mr. Sondhi's previous past experience of the India P.W.D. in masonary and iron bridges, and building of brick, reinforced brickwork and reinforced concrete structures places him in a very advantageous position to estimate the data of cost item by item and execute the work with efficiency and sound workmanship which are real return for the money well spent. He secured two contracts for construction within a fortnight of his start in the business—one of a double storey building on Ring Street in the heart of the town, another of two European type bungalows in the McGowan Shamba.

PICKPOCKETS ON TRAMWAYS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In one of the morning newspapers, a paragraph appeared in connection with a complaint from one Arab merchant stating that his waist-coat pocket was cut open while he was boarding a tram car at Charni Road and that he lost two small bundles of pearls valued at Rs. 5,690.

Evidently, of late, this organised method of thefts while boarding tram cars in Bombay has become too common, and it is time that effective steps were taken by the Police authorities to prevent a recurrence, by employing C.I.D. police staff at important junctions during the peak period, when there is a rush of passengers to catch the tram cars in the mornings and evenings. The B. E. S. T. Co. should also co-operate in this respect, by instructing their ticket inspectors to keep a strict watch on the passengers while boarding tram cars at important junctions. —Yours, etc.,

THE ORTHODOX & SARDA ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Orthodox Hindus at pre- [illegible] haven and [illegible] ct rescin- previous history and antecedents as well as the present qualifications of the would-be suitors of their hands.

These very orthodox people will certainly like to respect their ancient institution of Varnashrama Dharma and it is in the name of such Varnashrama Dharma that they propose to hold a meeting soon to oppose the Sarda Act. Now what is Ashrama Dharma in this combination of Varnashrama Dharma?

This sacred institution of Hindus, viz., Ashrama Dharma, enjoins the observance of Brahmacharya or celibacy for the first 20 or 25 years of one's life. Is this movement of orthodoxy compatible with this principle of their religion in whose name, they mean to oppose the Sharda Act?

Mr. Editor you who have taken a leading part in founding the Anti-Prest-craft Association will, I am sure, be pleased to find a nook in your valued columns for this small article.—Yours, etc.,

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA.

April 1.

SPREAD SWADESHISM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have been reading with extreme interest your reports regarding the progress of the historic March which Mahatma Gandhi began on the 12th March. Let me confess that until this great event at the outset that I regarded Mahatma Gandhi as a "mere visionary," an impractical politician, I also thought that the resolution of independence adopted at the last Session of the Congress was, at any rate, a tactical error. I thought, in my judgment, that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress should have atleast awaited the result of the proposed Round Table Conference before deciding for complete independence. This resolution of independence, I thought, would strengthen the hands of the diehards. The idea and resolution about independence in my opinion scarcely came within the field of practical politics, and it was therefore mere "empty talk" which would do no good to India.

Perhaps this was the result of ignorance or the effect of surrounding circumstances in which I lived and moved. I belong to that class who were described in the Lawyers' Meeting recently held in Bombay as a petty-fogging class of people, who scarecely care to look beyond the four walls of His Majesty's High Court or the other subordinate Courts. I was perhaps no exception to this rule. Again I have been a much more regular reader of the "Times of India" than of the "Bombay Chronicle." But after the March my curiosity was roused to know something about Mahatma Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience. It was only when I found that the "Times of India" gave very meagre and distorted reports about the campaign, that I turned to the "Bombay Chronicle". It may be, therefore, that my ideas about the political future of India had become tainted with the views expressed in the "Times of India." I have since been reading the "Bombay Chronicle" regularly and I feel as if a new light has dawned upon me. I now feel that Mahatma is not the visionary, an idealist, I took him to be. He has not let the grass grow under his feet He is already translating his words into action.

I have been thinking as to what such people who cannot or do not wish by conviction or otherwise to take any active part in this movement can do for the country. In the issue of the "Young India" of the 27th instant Mahatma Gandhi has placed before the Country two additional programmes, of foreign cloth boycott and popularising Khaddar, which may be carried on simultaneously with this campaign of civil disobedience.

The use of Swadeshi goods, particularly Swadeshi cloth, can be very successfully made popular if this question was taken up by the various communities which exist in the Hindu social system commonly known as castes and sub-castes. I believe that most of these communities at least those who are advanced, have their own institutions for the social and economic betterment of the people in their respective communities or castes. They have also their own leaders who wield a large amount of influence over the members of their communities. I suggest that instead of always moving in the narrow groove of communal questions which tend rather to aggravate and stereotype the caste distinctions and differences than to mitigate or remove them, these institutions and their recognised leaders should adopt and preach to their members the doctrine of "Swadeshism" and impress upon them to use only "Swadeshi" cloth. If these institu[illegible] and their leaders took up [illegible] seriously much can be [illegible] dively short [illegible] ng a na-

ing an important part in the history of quick and efficient transport. It may, in due course, displace the rail and steamship. Every nation is busy inaugurating aerial mail service.

The Portuguese Government also seems to be on the awake as to the necessity of instilling enthusiasm of renaissance of old enterprising Portuguese spirit and is contemplating a direct air-service with the colonies, which will no doubt, help to hasten the development of various industries, as the resources of Portuguese India and African Colonies are abundant.

In this connection a short history of aviation in ancient days and the part played in propounding its possibilities by the eminent scientists of Portugal in the art of flying will interest the public.

The history of the aero-station as far back as the fable of Daedalus and Icarus and the dove of Archytas have furnished the theme to record in relation to flying by human race, previous to the dark ages

Daedalus was an Athenian, father of sculpture, having killed his nephew Talus in a feat of jealousy of his talents, fled with his son Icarus to Crete, where he built the celebrated labyrinth for king Minos, but having subsequently offender the king he was imprisoned with his son, he made wings of feathers cemented with wax for himself and his son and escaped. He gave his son instructions to fly neither too low nor too high, but to follow him. Icarus evidently forgot to carry out his fathers instructions and is said to have flown too high, with the result that the wax melted and he fell into the sea near Samos. Daedalus, however flew successfully—(vOid. Met. lib. viii. Fab. iii).

Archytas of Tarentum was one of the most celebrated men of antiquity, he was a distinguished mathematician, philosopher, statesman and a General. He was also a skilful mechanician and one of the first to apply mathematics to mechanics and music and he is said to have solved geometrical problems. It was on the results of his investigation a certain Catholic friar turned his attention to the art of aviation.

Archytas constructed an artificial dove and used smoke for the purposes of making it fly.

Francis Mendonsa, a Portuguese Jesuit, who died in 1626 was of opinion that fire was lighter than air and rises in the atmosphere, therefore if a small portion of this aecherial substance was enclosed in a hollow globe it would rise to a certain height and keep itself suspended in the air. He was also of opinion that if more air was introduced into the globe it would sink like a ship, when water enters into it by aleak. He accordingly experimented on the possibilities of aviation by the use of fire enclosed in globes.

Gasper Schott, another Jesuit Professor was also of the same opinion and delivered a series of lectures on aviation.

Father Bartholomeu Gusmao, another Portugeuse Jesuit, constructed a large artificial bird, within which he placed a machine of his own invention and gave a public demonstration in the art of flying early in the 18th century. The ignorance of people of so great that they stigmatised him as a devil incarnate. The Rev. father was imprisoned and Portugal lost the chance of leading world in the art of aviation.

We next come across two Frenchmen, brothers Montgolfier, who gave a series of successful aerial flights at Annonay during the year 1783.

Since then the possibilities of making the art of aviation a matter of practical success has been demonstrated by various aviators, culminating as it did in the important part it played during the war.

England, France, Germany, Italy and America, are now successfully competing with each other in making aviation a matter of daily use to the peoples of the world.

In this great science it is pleasing to note that Portuguese aviators have played and are playing an important part, Portuguese aeronauts Gago Coutinho and Sacadura Cabral were first to accomplish the biggest aerial crossing which was followed up by several other enthusiastic airmen of different nationalities.

In India the service is fast becoming a favourite and in the near future the air will be continually disturbed by these air birds big and small.

We are now pleased to observe the Portuguese India is coming to the front. At Murmugoa a young gallant officer, Capt. Cravelro Lopes is busy arranging the installation of an aerodrome to train pilots for the contemplated air-service. The first unit of the aeroplane has just been brought to Goa by S. S. "Okhenfels". We wish Capt. Craveiro Lopes every success in his great aerial enterprise. He will revive the former [illegible]ories of Portuguese India and [illegible] to limelight the forgotten [illegible] the once famous city [illegible] "Goa Dourada".—Yours,

DE'SALDANHA.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

Another Colour Bar.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG March 10.

With the inauguration of the Civil disobedience campaign in India, and the imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai, "the Uncrowned King of Gujarat," the interest in Indian affairs has increased among Indians here a hundred fold, and the community in Transvaal momentarily forget even the danger that faces them through the determination of the Government to tighten the laws to make Indian trading and owing land in particulars areas impossible. Reuter's service in India and England send practically full reports, especially exaggerating the dissensions among the Congress ranks and the newspapers in this country generally give prominence to the reports of the Civil Disobedience movement in India. The sympathy of the Indians in general is with the Indian National Congress which deserves the solid support of the nation in its effort to free the Motherland from foreign bondage.

MR. TYSON'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Tyson, the Acting-Agent during the absence of Sir Kurma Reddy in India, has arrived here and started work. He attended a committee meeting of the local Transvaal Indian Congress, to which the important statement was submitted respecting the character and line of evidence to be given before the Select Committee on the trading license and ownership of land question. This, reports the "Star," presents a strong and convincing case for the maintenance of the existing position, otherwise, it is emphasised, the Indian community will be suppressed economically and the entire spirit of Indo-Union agreement destroyed.

This meeting also selected the deputation to give evidence before the Select Committee on behalf of the Transvaal Indian Congress. Mr. Tyson is to consult Dr. Malan, the Minister for the Interior, on the Indian question at Capetown and it appears that he will give evidence before the Asiatic Select Committee on behalf of the Government of India.

Meanwhile, the anti-Indian agitation continues in all parts of this province and correspondence daily appears in the press on the Indian question. The Municipality of Johannesburg which is largely responsible for the suspension of Indian licenses—which number now nearly 600—and for the pressure brought on the Government to tighten the laws through the Select Committee has deputed Councillor Wilkinson (an out and out anti-Indian) and Advocate McWilliams (who has fought cases against the Indians in the courts) to represent it before the Select Committee and tender evidence on its behalf. The cost of the deputation, it was estimated, would be between £660 and £700 in addition to municipal representatives.

PROTEST AGAINST SEDITION BILL.

Last week, when General Hertzog's Native Bill and Mr. Pirow's Riotous Assemblies Bill were occupying the attention of Parliament at Capetown, a mass meeting of coloured people and natives was held on the grand parade to protest against the latter measure. They marched to Parliament where they drew up outside the building whilst their leaders went in an endeavour to interview General Hertzog. The proceedings were orderly, and the demonstrators later quietly dispersed. Very different scenes were witnessed last Wednesday when nearly a thousand native inhabitants of Capetown attempted to interview the Premier with a view to voicing their objections personally against the Riotous Assemblies Bill. The procession which went to Parliament House was long and the demonstrators carried banners inscribed "Give us back our land." "Away with Pirow's Forced Labour Bill." "Down with British and Africander Imperialism," "Our advice to Baby Pirow is: Don't look for Trouble—You will find it."

The attempt to interview the Premier resulted in something approaching a riot in front of the House of Assembly. The police had barred the way to the demonstrators in Parliament street and as a result the crowd became very hostile and bricks and stones were thrown. Several members of the Legislature had also their motor cars stoned when they endeavoured to pass through the demonstrators' ranks. Eventually the police charged and three of the protestors were injured, as well as two European policemen. This attempt to interview the Premier (who declined to see them) failed alike with the previous one.

SIGNIFICANT.

Although the disturbances created are deplorable, one fact emerges from the occurrence. It is that the soul of natives and the coloured people in South Africa has awakened and they are not going to submit to the repressive legislations of the white government. From the resolutions passed and speeches delivered, it appears that the leaders of non-European population are rapidly devising methods of protest which are similar to those in India. It may be, and it is not without foundation, that they are following in the footsteps of India to obtain their rights.

INDIANS ALSO AFFECTED.

One gentleman signing himself S. P. B." exposes the Riotous Assemblies Act in the columns of the "Star" and states as under: "No doubt it may be said that the Bill strikes at both whites engendering feeling against blacks and vice versa; but we know from experience how far such laws have ever been used against such whites—they have invariably been used against natives or pro-natives only. Even against Indians; does any one suppose that the (Deputy) Mayor of Klerksdorp, for instance, who let fly at Mr. Sastri a couple of years ago, would be punished under this Bill?"

"S. P. B." is not the only person who holds this view. Even the Trade Union Congress of S. Africa holds this view and has decided to carry on a country-wide agitation against the Bill whose aim is check free speech and gathering, and deport all those workers for non-European cause to the country of their birth.

FRANCHISE FOR WHITE WOMEN ONLY.

There are numerous laws on the South African Statute Book which draw the colour line, but the Government is never satisfied with the number, as it desires to add to them at every conceivable opportunity. The latest Bill is in connection with the franchise which has been proposed to confer upon only the white women. The newspapers here consider it to be political event of the week and the "Daily Telegraph," London, describes it as momentous in the annals of history of the enfranchisement of women, it appears to me to be added insult to the non-European womanhood of South Africa which number more than 3/4 of the female population of the Union. Naturally, the African National Bond, an organisation of the coloured people in the Cape, expresses surprise over the Bill and hopes that the Cape members of the Legislature will 'see' that no further coloured bars are placed on the statute book. The Bill gives a vote to every European woman who has attained the age of 21, and also lays down the 'women' are entitled to seats in the Senate, the Assembly or the Provincial Councils. The Bill has been sponsored by the Premier himself on behalf of himself as an M.L.A., as a non-Party measure has found the support of General Smuts, the opposition leader. It is considered probable that the Bill will go through.

BUNK.

Replying to the attack made on the United States of America, one American, Mr. H. Coleman, hurls a strong counter attack on the British Empire which has aroused the ire of many Englishmen in this city. Mr. Coleman says: "All this talk about trade within the Empire is only bunk. The British Empire has seen its best days and for the future will have to sing small, this for many reasons, apart from old-fashioned manufacturing and trade methods. For instance, Britishers are lacking in real patriotism and are not like our people, who will always stand up for their country. That is why English women always insist upon riding in smart Yankee cars and resolutely boycott those from their own land. Again, America has the money and for the future she will have to be consulted whenever money is needed. It is only of recent years that our people have laid themselves out to dominate the trade of the world, but in the near future we shall produce startling results.....It is evident that the South African Government has no use for the British Empire and would sooner deal with any part of the world rather than with England. How is it likely then that they are ever going to confine themselves to trade within the Empire while shutting out the trade of the rest of the world?"

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 2.
(Liable to Income-Tax.)

	Rs.
3½ p.c. G. P. Notes. Ready	69-3
do. Sett.	68-15
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	75-0
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	89-12
4 p.c 1960-70 Loan	77-4
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	95-4
4½ p.c. 1955-60 Loan	87/0
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	95-4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	98-2
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	96-8
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb.	103-8
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust (Income-Tax Free).	103/8
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan. Ready	100-14
do. Sett.	100-13
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-0
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	100-9
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	101-4
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	102-4
6½ 1935 B. D. Loan	105-4
7 p.c. 1931 Mysore Loan	101-12

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard.	
Ribbed lb. Spot	7-11/16 Sellers.

PEPS

Speedily End Coughs, Colds & Chills.

Peps are the powerful healing and germicidal medicine which you *breathe* from pleasant dissolving tablets straight into chest and lungs.

The delicate air-passages are soothed and purified by Peps; they allay soreness and inflammation, and banish the most obstinate cough, cold or chill. Peps are invaluable to sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and other chest weaknesses, and they safeguard the throat against disease.

Re. One per bottle. Of medicine vendors everywhere.

The Breatheable Remedy for THROAT & CHEST

L.V. 332

BULLION.

—:o:—

GOLD.

Bombay, April 2.

Ready Gold 21-9-3.
Chaitra 21-8-3.
Vaisakh 21-9-0.
Sovereigns 13-9-0.
National Bank Bar 21-13-0.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 2.

Ready 54-4-0.
Chaitra 44-9-0.
Vaisakh 44-2-0.
Teji-mandi Chaitra 0-11-0.
Teji-mandi Vaisakh 1-6-0.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 2.

Castorseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs. 46/3, Highest Rs. 46/8, Lowest Rs. 46/2, Closing Rs. 46/5.

Cottonseeds Delivery, September Opening Rs. 48/5, Highest Rs. 48/9, Lowest Rs. 48/3, Closing Rs. 48/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery, May Opening Rs. 45/14, Lowest Rs. 45/11, Closing Rs. 45/14.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 2.

	Bales.
Khandeish	758
Central India	2,210
Barsi-Nuger	927
Hyderabad-Gaorani	430
Berar	1,766
Central Provinces	1,435
Dhollera	1,383
Rajputana	414
Sind-Punjab	100
Broach	2,640
Westerns-Northerns	54
Egyptians	60
East Africans	964
Cotton	13,161
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,774
Linseed	27,558
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	688
Gingellyseeds	953
Poppyseeds	163
Groundnuts	8,469
Castorseeds	907
Rice	30,253
Myrabollums	6,709
Cottonseeds	13,287
Gram	4,036
Joowar	1,799
Maize	93
Barley	115
Bajree	236

LINSEED.

London, April 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton. £18-13-9 Apl./May. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton. £18-13-9 May/June. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton. £17-12-6 Apl./May Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, (London), ton. £19-12-6 Apl./May Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 1.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London. cwt. 37/7-1/2 May/Aug. Sellers.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London. cwt. 37/3 Sept./Dec. Sellers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, April 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 486/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98/ per ton.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

New York, April 1.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10-1/8

LONDON METALS.

London, April 1.

Copper Brazlers	£63-1/2
Yellow Metal	£67-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£16-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£161-3/4

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

April 2.

Goldenfels, Focke, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

April 3.

Dumana, Stockwell, Dunkirk.
Branksome Hall, Edge, Marmagao.
Kohinoor, Pinson, Rangoon.

LOADING.

April 2.

Steamer Drachenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Goldenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.

S. S. Goldenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Goldenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Dumana:—The M M Coy's steamer Dumana, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Havre, with a general cargo and 40 passengers.

S S Branksome Hall:—The J. F. Coy's steamer Branksome Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Kohinoor:—The T M Coy's steamer Kohinoor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 2.

S S Ranchi for London:—30 cwt. Icing glass K M Shroff 500 cwts. myrabollum, Amin and Sons. 30 bales hemp, J Meyer & Co.. 2 bales animal skin, H B Ramji & Co 1 bale animal skin, A Abdulla & Co.; 46 bales animal skin, Cox & Kings & Co.; 14 bales animal skin, M H Ladha & Co.; 40 bales animal skin, H Oosman & Co. 40 bales animal skin, A H L Tharia; 35 bales animal skin, P M Hassan; 18 bales animal skin, M Sidick; 10 bales animal skin, E Virji & Co.; 1 bale animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai & Co.; 5 bales animal skin, M Ladak.

For Marseilles:—11 cases bristles B Lawrie & Co; 4 bales woollen carpets I Faisullah; 231 cwts. ground nuts E Virji & Co.; 2000 cwt linseed Rill Bros.

For Port Said:—35 bales cotton twist., A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—15 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—25 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 2.

SS City of Venice. Agents: L. Nixon & Co.:—

From Liverpool:—239 case machinery, 550 cases cotton goods, 903 cases cotton yarn, 987 cases E'ware 3228 cases soap, 75 cases glassware, 72 cases Caramels 107 pcs stoneware jars, 812 drums paint, 1000 bdles galvd sheets, 88 bdes galvd ridging, 120 kegs Lead, 40 bottles lock, 265 bdle circle, 218 bdles bars, 2369 bdles copper, 30 bales cotton.

From Manchester:—35 cases paper, 144 cases cotton yarn, 217 cases machinery, 219 cases newspaper, 205 pecs pulleys.

S S Sirsa. Agents M M & Co:—

From Basein:—6680 bags rice.

From Calicut:—1217 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagara:—181 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry:—150 bags cocoandts.

Colombo:—27 bags tea.

S S Karoa. Agents M M & Co.:—

From Durban:—287 cases apples 349 trays pears.

From Mozambique:—2970 bags cashew nuts, 10 bags beans.

From Zanzibar:—464 bags cloves 100 bags weed, 50 cases milk.

From Mombassa:—147 pcs ivory, 100 bags soda ash, 754 bags wheat, 40 bags cowries, 41 pkgs scrap, 4318 bags cotton, 10 bags flannels.

S S Varela. Agents M M & Co.:—

From Busrah:—40 bags dairy seeds, 50 bags beans, 2315 bittmew 100 bags moong, 762 bags wheat, 25 bags skin, 1968 bags sates, 39 bags Mesh, 30 bags Almonds.

From Karachi:—481 bags Fish manure, 8 pkts rice.

S S Branksome Hall. Agents J Finlay & Co.:—

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JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAW M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.

BOYCOTT OF LANCASHIRE GOODS.

Bombay Coloured & Printed Piecegoods Merchants' Resolve.

THREATENED ACTION AGAINST DEFAULTERS.

The Bombay coloured and printed Piecegoods Merchants' Association has unanimously passed a resolution not to allow members to buy ready or forward goods from importing firms, directly or indirectly. A sub-committee appointed by the Association to take such action as they deem fit against any member of the Association violating this resolution.

NATU CASE JUDGMENT.

—:o:—

17 Year Old Litigation.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION

LONDON, Apr. 1.

Litigation dating back to 1912 concerning mortgages executed, between 1840 and 1844 in which one of the questions to be decided involved the jurisdiction of courts in British India over properties situate in an Indian State formed the subject of an appeal and cross-appeal on which the Privy Council delivered judgment to-day.

Nilkanth Balwant Natu and others brought a case in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Satara, against a number of defendants, including two rival claimants for the office or Jagadguru of Sankeshwar and Karvir Math, in respect of mortgages on properties situate at Satara, Belgaum and Kolhapur.

RS. 3,31,822 PLUS INTEREST.

Allowing the appeal from the decision of the Bombay High Court the Privy Council ordered a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,31,822 plus interest in respect of properties in Satara and Belgaum, holding that the suit was not barred by limitation.

Their Lordships also allowed the cross-appeal of the second defendant with reference to the properties in Kolhapur holding that the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction as to the properties not situate in British India.—Reuter.

The appeal arose from the decision of Mr. Justice McLeod and Mr. Justice Shah at the Bombay High Court in 1925.

The suit was filed by Nalkanth Balwant Natu, a Sardar of Poona, and members of the same family for enforcing mortgages effected by Sankaracharya of Sankeshwar in their favour.

The High Court had come to the conclusion that the mortgagees had relinquished their claim for the properties in British jurisdiction and that the mortgage was subsisting only with regard to the properties in Kolhapur territory. The High Court also held that the mortgagors' possession of the mortgage properties in British India was adverse to the plaintiffs, the Natus, and directed the sale of the property in Kolhapur territory for the satisfaction of the mortgagees.

CONGRESS WORKER SERVED WITH WARRANT.

—o.—

Refuses Bail And Prefers Jail.

LUCKNOW, April 1.

(Delayed in transmission).

Sjt. Banwarilal, an old enthusiastic Congress worker was served with warrant under Section 505 I.P.C. Banwarilal declined bail which the police offered him and preferred to go to jail. He was garlanded by the Congress Committee members who had specially come on hearing the news and was given a hearty send off. While being taken to the lock-up, he appealed to the citidens to discard foreign cloth and enlist themselves as Satyraghis.—Free Press.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—:o:—

To-day's Presidential Election.

Mr. Dostmahomed Khairoz having withdrawn his candidature the election to be held to-day for a President for the coming year for the City Corporation will be a triangular contest. The three candidates are Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtula and Mr. Saleebhoy C. Barodawalla. While a large number of the "Progressives" in the Corporation are understood to favour Mr. Hoosenally who has taken a keen interest in the affairs of the Corporation and the Improvement Trust, the Nationalists' favourite is Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji and he is expected to secure the suffrage of some members outside the Nationalist group also. Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji has always voted with the Nationalists and his record of work in the Corporation as well as in the Bombay Legislative Council is sure to stand him in good stead in winning the "Mayoralty."

F WARD BY-ELECTION.

—:o:—

Devrukhker As Congress Candidate.

Mr. B. J. Devrukhker is standing as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation from 'F' Ward in the vacancy now created.

Mr. Devrukhker is a well-known Congressman and public worker. For the last many years he has worked as a Congressman among the depressed classes carrying the message of Khaddar and Congress among these unfortunate men.

In the last mill strike he was an untiring worker, as a prominent member of the Girni Kamgar Union and did much to sustain the men in their resolve.

Devrukhker's most important service is in connection with temple entry and he has been in the eyes of the public in the last few days owing to his persistent effort to force entry into Bombay temples, with his faithful band of untouchables.

He is the first untouchable in Bombay who has preferred to contest a municipal election, rather than get a seat by Government nomination.

MR. M. V. DONDE STANDS FOR 'F' WARD BYE-ELECTION

Mr. M. V. Donde, Principal of the Parel High School is standing as a candidate to the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation in the 'F' Ward.

NEW CHAPTER IN WIRELESS.

—:o:—

BROADCAST OF SIGHT & SOUND

A Successful Experiment

LONDON, Mar. 31.

A new chapter in the history of wireless development was inaugurated to-day by the simultaneous broadcast of sight and sound on B.B.C. "twin" transmitters. Wireless artists were seen as well as heard for the first time in any country. The experimental programme was begun by an official of a Baird International Television. His features were clearly seen, lips moved as his voice was heard from the loud speaker. He was succeeded by Sir Ambrose Fleming, inventor of thermionic valve which made wireless in the home possible, and Lord Ampthill. Songs by two well-known artists and talk by the author of "Journeys End" followed. All participants in programme were clearly seen and heard.—Reuter.

BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL'S VENDETTA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—I am herewith enclosing copies of telegrams sent by us to the General Medical Council and to the High Commissioner for India and their replies thereto. The telegrams will speak for themselves. As the information obtained thereby will be of general interest to Medical students intending to proceed to England, I hope you will publish them in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

FAZIR MOORA.

Bombay, April 1.

(Copies of telegrams sent to General Medical Council and the High Commissioner for India, London.):

"Our Trust intends sending three Bombay University M.B.B.S. passed December last for higher medical studies. Kindly inform whether recent decision of General Medical Council in any way affects recognition of their present Bombay degrees and their admission as in past.—Dawood."

" Dawood, Bombay.

"Date of passing examination immaterial but Degrees must have been actually conferred prior February 24' 1930. "

" Dawood, Bombay.

"Your cable 28 March, Bombay Medical Degree recognised as Registrable in this Country provided that examination has been passed and the Degree formally conferred before February Twenty-fourth, 1930.

High Commissoiner for India."

RESIGNATIONS FROM ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Mr. Prakasm's Letter To Viceroy.

NEW DELHI, April 2.

A number of Nationalists tendered resignations of their seats in the Legislative Assembly to-day, each writing his own explanatory letter and giving varying expressions of opinion but all combining to make Imperial Preference in the Tariff Bill a common issue of protest.

Mr. T. Prakasam's letter of resignation which has just been released to the Press by him says:—

"Your Excellency: The introduction of Imperial Preference in the Tariff Bill and the threat offered to the House that the Bill would be dropped unless Imperial Preference was agreed to constitute an unpardonable crime on the part of the Government of India against the people of the country. The vote by which the Bill was passed was not a free vote as declared by the President. You and your Government have thus trampled under foot even the semlance of freedom of vote guaranteed to the Assembly by the Government of India Act. The passage of the Tariff Bill in the circumstances is a deliberate violation of the Convention whereby Fiscal Autonomy was concerned. I cannot, therefore, continue to be a member o. the Assembly and hereby tender my resignation of my office as a member of the Assembly.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The sithation in connection with yesterday's disturbances is quiet. Police pickets and patrol were withdrawn this afternoon and iarts were plying as usual. All shops were reopened and normal business was restored.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION. ELECTION OF CONGRESS COUNCILLOR QUESTIONED.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

On the application of Mr. Gokulihand Baral, M.L.C., Mr. Justice Lort Williams issued a rule, calling upon Bipinbihari Ganguly, Congressman, to show cause why his election as Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation at the recent General Election should not be set aside.

Pending hearing of the rule, Mr. Ganguly was restrained from taking the oath of office. Mr. Baral submitted that he had represented the constituency for fifteen years and the result of the Election had been materially affected by reason of improper rejection of his nomination paper.—A. P.

DIBRUGARH, April 2.

Ramkhelawan Muchi, another cobler, submitted his nomination paper to-day for election to the Assam Council. One of his opponents is Rai Nilambar Datta Bahadur, Chairman of the Local Board.—A. P.

RANGOON, April 2.

The strike of Government Press piece-workers continues.—A.P.

NO BULLYING BY G. M. C. WILL BE TOLERATED.

Public Meeting Of Bombay Medical Practitioners.

A meeting of Medical Profession of Bomby will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street on Saturday (5th April) at 6 p. m. to protest against the recent decision of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and North Ireland withdrawing recognition of Medical degrees of the Indian Universities.

Members of the Profession are requested to attend this meeting, particularly as it is a question of vital importance.

Sir Nusserwanji Chowksey Kt., C. I. E., M. D., F. C. P. S., L. M. and S., will preside

P. P. Katrak.
Jivraj Mehta.
Pranjivan M. Mehta
M. V. Mehta.
Sorab Popat.
N. A. Purandare.
V. G. Rele.
D. N. Saher.
K. N. Sahiar.
Shivdas Paramanandas
B. A. Shete.
M. B. Thakore.
S. K. Vaidya.
C. R. Athavle
K. J. J. Cursetji.
R. N. Coopor.
D. H. Dudha.
K. K. Dadachanji.
G. V. Deshmukh.
N. J. Dodhi.
R. F. Doctor.
H. D'Sa.
D. M. Agrat.
S. B. Gadgil
M. D. Joshi.
M. D. D. Gilder.
B. G. Vad, C. B. Vachha and others.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

Punjab Govt's Decision.

LAHORE, April 1.

I is understood that the Punjab Government has arrived at a definite decision about the promulgation of an Ordinance authorising the setting up of a Special Tribunal to try the Lahore "Conspiracy" case. Further it is understood that the Tribunal may consist of three Judges of the High Court. This extraordinary procedure has been resorted to, it is stated, to expedite the trial. The necessary announcement expected to be made shortly.—Free Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

—:o:—

A 20 Minutes' Sitting.

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Council of State held a twenty minutes sitting this morning. After Sir M. Fazli Hussain the new Education Member and Mr. Dunnett, Secretary, Home Department, had been sworn in twelve questions were answered.

The Cotton Tariff Bill, the Silver Excise Duty Bill and the Companies Bill which were passed by the Legislative Assembly yesterday were placed on the table of the House.

At the request of Mr. Woodhead and Sir Arthur MacWatters the President waived the rule calling for notice of three days for taking into consideration Bills and fixed April 3 for considering and passing all the three Bills.

The Council was adjourned to April 3.—A. P.

GANDHIJI NEARING HIS OBJECTIVE.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing of visiting Dandi would be well advised to forego their curiosity and to watch the movement from a distance. Their rush will hinder rather than help the movement. There is besides little likelihood of any kitchen being run for volunteers on duty and no one therefore may count on being provided with food even on payment. Those will go inspite of this warning will, therefore, provide themselves not only with food but water also and are requested not to look to local workers for arranging for their journey to Dandi and back.

LOCAL BOARD PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

—:o:—

15 Villages Without Patels.

(Through the Publicity Department, Surat District Congress Committee).

April 1

The following more Patels have resigned in Jalalpore Talloka:—

Village.	Name.
Munsad	Parbhubhai Morarbhai
Sadlav	Parbhubhai Morarbhai
Nagdhara	Hirabhai Chhibabhai,
Kambada,	Morarbhai Bhagabhai
Timbarni,	Kalidas Bhulabhai
Balvandia,	Bhulabhai Dullabhai
Supa,	Bhulabhai Dullabhai.
Nagdhara,	Jivanji Chhibabhai.

Thus 15 villages are without Patels in the Jalalpur Taluka.

The total number of volunteers enrolled in Bardoli Taluka is 576.

PRESIDENT OF LOCAL BOARD RESIGNS.

The President of the Chorasi Taluka Local Board, Mr. Kesurji Haribhai, has resigned from the Local Board. Mr. Gulabhai Kikabhai, another member has also resigned.

Gandhiji arrived at Chhaprabhatha in the morning. He will address a meeting in the afternoon and then proceed to Surat where he will address a public meeting in the night.

Thousands of people have come from Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and up-country to have a darshan of Bapuji.

The millowners of Ahmedabad arrived by Special train.

MISERABLE PLIGHT OF ARMED POLICE

At midnight the people of Chhaprabhatha came to know that a party of police were sleeping on the verandah of the house of the police Patel. They were immediately requested to find some other shelter, and they had to go away to the Police chora at Amroli after trying the mango groves outside the village which proved too uncomfortable.

An armed police party came in the morning and had to go without food and water, as the villagers even refused to give a rope to draw water. A Rajput in the village gave them a vessel and a meeting of the villagers was immediately called and the vessel was taken back without cries of "Vande Mataram".

The following has been published in the "Bardoli Satyagraha",

After the visit of the Commander-in-Chief to the Gujarat sea coast, the police is prepparing in right earnest. One of them officiates as Gandhiji and he tries to go to make salt. Another police official cries "Halt" and the person impersonating Gandhiji says "I refuse to obey". The policeman then holds him by the hand and prevents him from going further by force.

A similar training class has been opened at Jalalpur and a sad incident is said to have occurred. The policemen are taught to box the faces of Satyagrahis and one of these brave soldiers has broken a tooth in one of the rehearsals and he has been removed to the hospital.

The above shows how a non-violent struggle is going to be faced with organised violence.

SEPOY BECO[illegible]

MR. BAKERALI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Defiance Of Gagging Order.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Mr. Bakerali Mirza, Secretary of the Bengal Jute Workers Union was arrested yesterday for violating order under section 144. A Conference of Jute workers will be held to consider the Titagarh Strike.—Free Press.

TAXI DRIVERS MEET MAGISTRATE.

—:o:—

Their Grievances To Be Considered.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Sikh Taxi drivers having offered Satyagraha by refusing to pay the alleged heavy fines imposed by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, are asked to meet a conference at the instance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The conference of five representative drivers and the Traffic Commissioner would consider their grievances and the remedies for the same.—Free Press.

No Truth In Rumour.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 2.

There is no truth in the rumour that the three hour rest rule in respect of plying of carts has been suspended or repealed The application of this rule is not a function of the police but of the S.P.C.A. whose officers possess police powers. The police yesterday became mixed up only when obstruction to traffic ensued.—A. P.

"APRIL FOOL" STUNTS.

—:o:—

Sensation In Lahore.

LAHORE, April 2.

Vernacular News-papers here published yesterday most sensational stories such as seizure of bombs and pistols from houses of respectable citizens and the arrest of the latter. These stories were acknowledged as contributed by "A. F." (meaning April Fool).

This morning even English edited papers published a report from Rawalpindi stating that the Governor has been suddenly called to Delhi to confer with Viceroy on the Political situation. Enquiries made at Government House this morning show that His Excellency is not proceeding to Delhi.—A. P.

SMOOTH SAILING FOR COAL BILL.

—:o:—

Labour-Liberal Compromise Effected.

"AVOIDING POLITICAL CRISIS."

LONDON, April 2.

The political arrangement between the Government and the Liberals was inaugurated to-night when the report stage of the Coal Bill was taken in the House of Commons.

Despite the expression of opinion by Sir Herbert Samuel that the provisions of the bill, it is said they have thought it their duty not to endeavour, at this juncture, to create a grave politicl crisis. The Liberals consequently abstained from voting on several amendments thereby enabling the Government to obtain a majority of 50.

The Government in deference to the liberal representations used their influence to obtain the dropping of the labour backbench amendment aiming at the restoration of the admendment which was defeated by the Conservative—Liberal combination in the Committee stage.—Reuter.

PERSIA IMPOSES INCOME TAX.

—:o:—

And Increases Motor Tax.

TEHERAN, April 2.

The Medjliss has passed bill for increased tax on motorcars and other vehicles as also bill imposing incometax.—Reuter.

grahi Volunteer and joined the first batch of Volunteers starting for Sodepur on April 5.—Free Press.

BENGAL SATYAGRAHIS ON MARCH.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Dr. Banerjee and party continuing their march passed three more villages, in all of which Dr. Banerjee lectured, held Gita Classes, and enrolled Volunteers In response to his appeal the President and members of the Union Board of the village of Bhagabanbati have resigned.

The party is timed to reach Contai on April 5 and begin breaking Salt Laws on the 6th instant. Enlistment of Volunteers is proceeding at numerous centres.—Free Press.

SIND SATYAGRAHIS START.

—:o:—

Will Reach Karachi In Fortnight.

KARACHI, Apr. 2.

From all over Sind Satyagraha Jathas have begun their march. The first Jatha left Larkana on foot under the leadership of Sjt. Morusing yesterday. They will take a fortnight to reach Hyderabad from where they will entrain for Karachi. The Hyderabad Jatha is touring the Hyderabad District.—Free Press.

Press Message That Was Stopped.

BOMBAY, April 2.

The "Free Press" Special Correspondent sent the following satement from Navasari on the 29th March, but it was stopped by the Telegraph authorities as objectionable. It is now being issued by post.

"With reference to the contradiction in certain section of the press regarding the mobilisation of troops in Jalalpur, Dr. Khunbhai Desai, President, Jalalpur District Congress Committee and Mr. P. R. Naik, Hon. Secretary, Local Punch have issued the following statement:—

"We were [illegible] that a certa[illegible]

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDE[illegible]

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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